CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-
Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-
Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 142 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	Arr.	Depart.
Akita Maru	T. Kotori	3,817	June 8th „	June 20th „
Yokohama Maru	T. Mogi	3,938	4th „	20th „
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4,352	7th „	22nd „
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto.	6,074	12th „	27th „ July
Kamakura Maru	Y. Okuno	5,829	20th „ July	5th „
Hokkaido Maru	U. Aoki	5,265	4th „	11th „
Shinkoku Maru	B. Takiguchi.	7,047	28th „	13th „
Suruga Maru	B. matsukura	4,905	12th „	27th „ Aug.
Kamakura Maru	M. Wada	5,845	26th „ Aug.	10th „
Kobe Maru	Y. Nosei.	6,037	10th	25th „

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Cooks carried.

For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 978.
Allice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers are required to be in possession

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1922		
17th June	CALEDONIA	7,822
24th „	KHYBER†	9014
1st July.	MACEDONIA	11,289
8th „	MALWA‡	10,941
15th „	MANTUA	10,902
22nd „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th „	CALEDONIA ‡	7,622
4th August	NARKUNDA ‡	16,118
12th „	NEVASA	9,071
19th „	KASHGAR†	8,840
26th „	CHINA	7,952

Through steamers from China.
‡ Terminates voyage at Marseilles

MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through Steamers from Australia.

The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
27th July.	MANDALA	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

17th June	SOUDAN	
30th June	MOREA	Connects at Colombo
14th July	SICILIA	with Sardinia.
28th July	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with Novara
8th Sept.	MANTUA	Connects at Colombo with Dongola

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.		
1922.			
30th June	MOREA	—	10,915
28th July	NALDERA	—	15,821

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
1922		Karachi & P'Gulf.
22 June	BANKURA	noon.
23 „	VARALA	Basreh via Karachi
19th „	LHASA	Karachi direct.
28th „	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

BANKING

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL ... ... „ 85,00,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ... ... „ 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ... ... „ 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lalkuan City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Mutra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends eralised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN.
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sungei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloilo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balnces of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

S. S. HYND.
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	20,45,928	0	0
Reserve	Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 percent from January to June and 2½ per sent from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per sent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

BANKING

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital .....F. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....F. 55,000,000 „ £4,600,000
Reserve Fund .....F. 47,750,000 „ £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan	
Ampenan	Palembang
Bandoeng	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorontalo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.

CHINA and JAPAN.—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.

BRITISH INDIA. Bombay and Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.

NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.

Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building No. 7 Mursban Road Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 61,800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Scurabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI,
Acting Manager,
Hornby, Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 897.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,844
Reserve Fund ..... £ 900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francpui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on aproved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. E. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... Rs. 8,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH and CO.,
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,50,15,25.
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve ... Rs. 2,58,55,5
Reserve Liability of Shareholders — Rs. 5,25,12,97

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN) LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON etc.

Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 21-3-22 ...	59,52,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. G. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... „ 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 73,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No. interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertianed on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE and GIRGAUM BRANCH.

The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied hat the is getting excellent returns on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. Over and above the yield on his funds, he also gets prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.

Savings Accounts 5 % p. a.
Current Accounts 3 % p. a.

For further particulars apply to—

Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kunte
Girgaum Branch,
Girgaum Back Road,
and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri
M. A., Ph. D.,
The Shilotri Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

7. FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI SURAT AND KAPURTHALA Agencies in all parts of India. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 18 months, at 6 per cent, for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits. Cheque or receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits. ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDIT OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES. Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken

SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.

G. P. Notes. Shares Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.

Further particulars from :—
Post Box. 22. Phone 5305.

KHOLSA AND CO.,
Managers.

INDIAN CAPITAL, INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.

Established 1897.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

The Secretary, or The Chief Agents
309, Bowbazar Street, D. N. SEN & CO.,
Calcutta.

1, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent., on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
43, Mellows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

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P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

16, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
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JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

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PROSPECT HOTEL

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Brazing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chafes. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.

Charni Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

Tel. 2710. *Telegraphic :* "LODGE."

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL.

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges :—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS

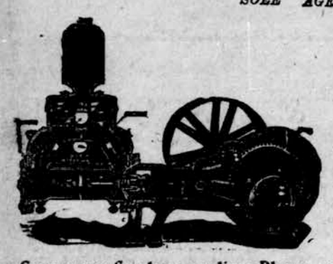
OMEGA

STRAP WATCHES.
Nickel case from Rs. 48/-
0986 Silver ,, ,, 57/-
Square Shape ,, ,, 80/-
Gold 9 ct. Rs 147/-
,, 14 ct ,, 187/-
,, 18 ct ,, 207/-
Luminous Dials Rs. 10 extra
Obtainable Everywhere.

SOLE AGENTS:—

ABRECHT & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, RANGOON,
BOMBAY OFFICE:—289, Hornby Road, Fort. Opp. Whiteaway Laidla. 3d

K. B. JOSHI & COMPANY.
321, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY. (INDIA.)
SOLE AGENTS:—



MYERS PUMPS

Reliable House of Myers Pumps in India. A large stock of differents kinds of Pumps, such as Hand Pumps Power Pumps, Spray Pumps for every purpose and for depths up to 300 ft.

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Government and Indian States.
Also can be Had of us:—
Sugar-cane Crushers, molines Plows, cultivators, Hand Grinding mills etc.
Write for catalogue and particulars to above address.

SMOKE ALWAYS
VAFIADIS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
Pleasant aroma
Delicate flavour
Never harms your
THROAT OR LUNGS
AND YET
COST VERY LITTLE.

PER 100
No. 1 EGYPTIN Rs. 6-8
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,, 3 ,, ,, 6-4
PACKED IN TINS OF 50 AND 100

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Factory:—
CAIRO,
EGYPT

A. D. S.

APIOLINE
CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY
for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

WHOLESALE:
2, Rue Vivienne
PARIS—FRANCE

Sold by all Chemists

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 17th June, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 17th June.	
			1920.	1921.
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	1.94	7.19		
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0.92	5.56		
Esplanade (Gok. Taj. Hospital)	0.65	5.22		
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.53	5.11		
Kemp & Co., (Camballa Hill)				

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY THE 16TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 15th	9 ..	81.7	50	..	6	6
Jask	95.0	84.8	82	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 15th	9.68	8.3	88	..	0	—5.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.2	82.0	46	..	0	—0.25
Rawalpindi	102.0	83.1	55	..	0	—0.59
Lahore	113.8	88.6	36	..	0.44	+0.13
Hissar	113.4	89.9	44	..	0.22	—0.38
Ambala	105.8	87.5	50	..	5.76	+1.95
Delhi	105.0	83.4	57	..	5.68	+1.38
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	102.5	86.1	71	..	1.37	+1.00
Jhansi	107.0	87.2	54	..	0.36	—0.40
Cawnpore	98.6	84.7	66	..	0.70	—0.15
Allahabad	97.5	81.2	78	..	0.05	—0.60
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	108.3	84.8	60	..	0	—0.04
Karachi	91.1	87.2	77	..	0	—0.15
Ajmer	100.2	87.4	43	..	0.71	+0.13
Jodpur	109.0	84.2	31	..	0.03	+0.29
Kotah	111.6	91.6	36	..	0.34	—0.52
Mount Abu	88.8	71.0	65	..	0	—0.85
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rinji	99.6	77.6	67	..	0	—0.48
Dwarka	90.7	83.8	78	..	0	—0.72
Veraval	87.9	83.5	86	..	0	—1.85
Rajkot	102.9	76.6	75	0.20	0.20	—0.93
Bhavnagar Para	101.8	82.0	64	..	0.33	—1.67
Surat	98.3	84.2	69	..	0.05	—1.93
Ahmedabad	107.4	80.6	64	..	0.33	—1.11
Deesa	100.0	74.0	58	..	0	—0.32
Neemuch	106.8	78.4	54	..	0.66	+0.91
Indore	103.8	78.1	67	..	0.60	+0.99
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.6	86.6	58	..	0.24	+0.88
Saugor	104.8	82.4	52	0.32	1.32	+0.14
Hoshangabad	105.0	74.0	71	0.15	2.50	+0.80
Khandwa	106.6	79.9	59	..	0.99	—1.01
Akola	108.6	79.6	68	..	0.77	—1.57
Amraoti	103.8	77.8	76	0.81	6.12	—1.86
Nagpur	103.0	74..	66	1.27	2.16	—1.58
Chanda	100.7	78.8	59	..	0.54	—2.62
Raipur	104.6	76.2	69	0.91	1.06	—0.79
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	78.6	93	1.94	7.19	—0.27
Ratnagiri	88.8	76.0	85	1.56	13.05	—3.41
Marmugoa	88.2	75.8	93	0.52	20.54	+3.56
Karwar	81.6	74.6	92	2.70	18.36	—3.46
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.4	75.2	72	0.09	1.63	—1.19
Ahmednagar	8.85	71.8	84	0.00	4.84	+1.43
Poona	91.2	71.8	85	0.10	2.33	—2.49
Sholapur	88.6	74.0	91	0.34	5.54	+2.53
Bijapur	91.4	74.5	73	..	1.67	—0.79
Belgaum	80.1	68.8	80	0.01	0.98	—2.32
Aurangabad	96.8	73.8	84	1.93	4.73	+1.33
Nizamabad (Indur)	98.4	76.0	79	0.02	1.4.	—1.54
Hyderabad	94.8	69.1	81	0.10	1.63	—0.98
MALABAR AND CUTCH—						
Mangalore	87.8	75.7	92	0.73	13.51	—8.01
Calicut	84.2	75.0	85	0.87	7.07	—11.96
Cochin	88.7	76.7	83	1.86	8.79	—7.11
Colombo	87.4	81.0	85	0.01	5.43	—0.19
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	104.1	81.2	65	..	0.62	—1.61
Bellary	95.5	76.0	61	..	0.69	—1.15
Cuddapah	104.7	81.2	66	..	0.95	—0.69
Madras	103.3	84.2	57	..	1.38	—0.32
Bangalore	91.8	67.8	74	..	0.94	—1.18
Coimbatore	96.9	73.0	80	..	0	—0.93
Trichinopoly	104.1	80.2	61	..	0.24	—0.68
Negapatam	101.1	81.1	86	..	1.51	+0.93

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th June 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures were nearly normal or above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Cawnpore humidity is was in excess. Day temperature was above normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect and day temperature was higher than usual in Rajputana. Night temperature above normal at Ajmer and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in Gujarat and Central India West humidity is in defect. Day temperature was from 2deg. to 10deg. above the average. Night temperature was above normal in south Gujarat.

Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally. Hoshangabad reports 0.18in., Amraoti 0.81in., Nugpur 1.27in., and Raipur 0.91in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Saugor humidity is in defect. Day temperature was from 3deg. to 10deg. above normal. Night temperature was higher than usual at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Chanda.

The Konkan.—All stations report rain. Bombay had 1.94in., Ratnagiri 1.56in., Mormugao 052in., and Karwar 2.70in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Ratnagiri and Mormugao day temperature was slightly lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen locally. Ahmednagar had 2.00in, Poona 0.10in., Sholapur 0.34in., Aurangabad 1.93in and Hyderabad 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Sholapur humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains active on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Some extension has occurred in the Central Provinces. Rain has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. A few falls have occurred in Kathiawar. The individual falls received have not been so very heavy as those reported yesterday the largest one amounting to 2.70in. at Karwar. Other falls exceeding an inch are 1.85in at Cochin, 1.56in at Ratnagiri 1.94in at Bombay, 2.00in at Ahmednagar, 1.66in at Aurangabad and 1.27in at Nagpur. Skies are clear and humidity is in defect in the Punjab and Rajputana and day temperature was higher than usual over most of the Punjab and in Rajputana, Central India West, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and Madras. The sea is moderate or rough between Colombo and Karwar.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to remain nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Some decrease in the amounts received appears probable. Local rain is also likely in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces and a few falls in Gujarat.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th June 1922.

The monsoon has been active in the Peninsula. The storm in the Bay has disappeared and rains are extending up the Gangetic plain. Rainful has been nearly geneal in Lower Burma, Bengal, on the west coast of the Peninsula and the Bombay Deccan and local in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east of the United also occurred in Upper Burma, Orisa, the east Provinces and Hyderabad. A few falls have of the Central Provinces, southeast Madras and on the North Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombai Report are:—Moulmein one and a half inches; Tavoy, Rangoon, Baseein one; Diamond Island, Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar one and a half; Chittagong one; Berhampore three, Darjiling five; Darbhanga one and a half; Daltonganj one; Lucknow two; Gulbarga one and a half.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, June 15th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches		29.611
Temperature of Air	Degrees		81.1
Wet Bulb Thermometes	"		78.8
Dew Point	"		78.0
Relative humidity of Air	"		9.905
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)			9.8
Maximum temperature of Air	"		85.2
Minimum do do	"		79.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			SE.W.S.
Movement of Wind do	miles.		151
Fall of Rain	inches.		7 88
Total fall during month	"		6 16
Do. do. year	"		6.16
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th.			2.03

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
		h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.
S.	17	m 4 8	22 9	17	m 9 38	19 9
		4 60a	25 7		11 2a	19 7
S	18	m 5 9	23 7	18	m 10 37	20 6
		5 5a	20 3			
M	19	m 6 23	23 8	19	m 0 15	19 4
		6 1a	24 11		0 3a	21 0
Tu	20	m 7 48	24 2	20	m 1 14	18 9
		7 7a	24 11		13 6a	21 0
W	21	m 8 56	25 3	21	m 2 -4	18 1
		8 18a	25 1		2 27a	20 8
Th.	22	m 9 40	25 8	22	m 3 17	17 7
		9 0	25 6		13 5a	21 1
F.	23	m 8 17	24 6	23	m 3 49	18 11
		8 40a	26 1		10 5a	19 7

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A R4062

WANTED—GODOWN KEEPER for European Import Firm. Must have had previous experience in godown work, and be able to speak Mahratti, Hindusthani and English. Security required Rs. 2,000. Apply with references to Box No. 8178, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4068

WANTED for a local mill, a middle aged man, having experience to work a Spinning and Weaving mill and who can look after erection. Knowledge of English correspondence essential. Salary according to qualification. Hindoo preferred. Apply with copies of testimonial stating terms. Box No. 8155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4011

WANTED for a Calcutta Firm, a few AGENTS to sell Jharia and Raneegunge coal on a monthly salary of Rs. 100, plus 2 per cent commission. None need apply who cannot furnish cash security of Rs. 500. Please apply either Post Box 2362 CALCUTTA or to Mr. Maitra C/o The Post Master, "DELHI."
A R4057

WANTED—A LADY TUTOR and GOVERNESS for two Princesses in an Indian State in Bombay Presidency, for teaching English, Music and for general education. Pay Rs. 150 p.m. plus boarding and loging. Bengali or Deccani lady prefered. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 8171 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13400

WANTED—A Company or an expert to carry out the Mineralogical and Geological Survey of the State area of which is 1200 square miles about half of which is hilly country traversed by the Satpura ranges wherein the Survey would be specially needed. To apply with terms to DEWAN DURBAR BARWANI, Barwani C. I.
A 13399

WANTED—An INSTRUCTOR to teach SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING and BOOK-KEEPING in the Meerut College, Business Department on Rs. 150-5-175 with the usual benefit of Provident Fund. One strong in the above subjects and possessing a Commercial degree will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and certificates (which will not be returned) to:—THE PRINCIPAL, Meerut, College.
A 13396

SUB-AGENTS WANTED—Applications are invited for Sub-Agencies for the sale of Kerosine, Petrol, Candles, Fuel Oil and Lubricating Oil in Bombay Presidency including its Native States, Central India, Central Provinces, Rajputana and United Province on commission basis. Those who can deposit cash security need only apply to Messrs. Seth Atmaram Charandass & Co., Agents:—The United Refineries (Burma), Ltd., 54, Teeja Bhoiwada Lane, Post Box No. 257, BOMBAY.
A C13329

ABLE MEN WANTED for lucrative appointments in Government Departments, Native States and Commercial Concerns all over the Continent of India. Obtain efficency in Shorthand and Typewriting (80 days Course) Advanced Accountany, Book keeping Banking, Law Correspondence Business Administration etc. Special Diplomas granted from the Universities of London, Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow Edinburgh, and New York. Secretarial Course a speciality. Apply sharp THE PRINCIPAL LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R4072

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A POST by a qualified 1st class SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON in Civil, Railways, Municipal or Charitable Dispensaries in Bombay Presidency. Communicate to Mr. KERSONBHAI MEGHJEE CHANDA, Kotwal Street, Jamnagar, (Kathiawad).
B C13340

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by young Zoroastrian qualified ino Typewriting, Shorthand, Correspondence, Gujarati accountancy, experienced in Abkari and Mercantile firms, Languages Urdu, English, Gujarati and Mahrathis. Please write to Box No. 1865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4029

WANTED —A POST of Head Clerk or office Superintendent, etc., anywhere in India or Overseas by a very intelligent and experienced gentleman having 20 years' experience and been on service Overseas to "France and twice in Mesopotamia." Excellent testimonials. Please communicate to Box No. 8160, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4016

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET for high class Hindus, AIRY BLOCK, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Telephone No. 3637.
C R4018

BEAUTIFUL double furnished ROOM, with bath electricity, everything modern, Rs. 75 per mensem, very cool. DOCTOR HINMAN Girgaum Back Road, near Imperial Cinema.
C R4053

OFFICES, SHOPS, WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshawjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

TO LET—At Santa Cruz. Two blocks for vegetarian Hindoos. Each Three rooms and kitchen. Rent Rs. 55 each. Apply MANAGER, Hindoostan Limited, Bank Street, Fort.
C R4064

TO LET.—In Bandra Pali Road, Opp. Convent, upper storied Bungalow (Mahomed Cottage). Has motor Garage; west open; spacious compound; comfortable arrangements. Apply:—SUBJALI CASUM BANATWALA, Gool Mansion, BANDRA.
C R4007

MOTOR GARRAGES—TO LET—at 426, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar. All facilities including telephone and Pit. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle.
C R4020

TO LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus and Parsis rooms and blocks from Rs. 30 and upwards at Parel, opposite G. I. P. Railway Workshop. See personally Mr. D. C. KOLHY, Contractor, Hasham Terrace above address.
C R4015

FLATS TO BE LET—Opposite Dadar Station (G. I. P. Ry.), Plots Nos. 21 and 24 with electric lights, water conveniences, free air, and good ventilation, etc., in block system. Apply to JAGJIVANDAS GHETALAL PLUMBER, Kumbar Tukda, Bhuveleshwar, Tel. No. 428.
C H3973

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first Floor, all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRITLAL AMARCHAND, 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 690 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground, First Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 2.
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small HOUSE, with compound and water facility for washing department within Bandra. Good rent. Apply with details stating terms to Box No. 8154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R4008

SHOPS WANTED—Wanted small shops at reasonable rent between Fort and Kalbadevi and Dhobi Talao and Charni Road. Apply to Box No. 8181, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R4073

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road, close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort. Excellent Board and Lodging. Rooms well ventilated. Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate.
C13259

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

FINEST Bombay 100 Rs. 4; Langra 100 Rs. 5; weatherproof fruiting next season 100 Rs. 50; Pkg. Frt. extra. Half advance. POPULAR NURSERY, Durbhanga. Tel. "PRESERVE."
GA R4038

DOUBLE DAHLIA BULBS mixed sorts Rs. 2/12 dozen. Giant-flowered Single Dahlias mixed colours Rs. 2 per dozen. 12 Gorgous flowering Hardy Sikkim Orchids each quite different Rs. 9, 10 different sorts Hedychium Rs. 4/12. THE CHANDRA NURSERY, P. O. Rhenock, Sikkim (Bengal).
GA C13327

FOR SALE—Two year old bushy established rose grafts grown in hilly soil of Santal perganas best suited for garden decoration cutflower and exhibition. Just the time for planting and will bloom in Nov. Mihijam Roses are famous. Ask for Rose List sent free J. N. SEN'S MIHIJAM NURSERY, Mihijam, E. I., R.
GA O

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 13124

FOR SALE—One FIAT CAR 15-20 H. P. 5 seater in excellent condition, lately thoroughly overhauled, price Rs. 6,000. Apply Box No. 8172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R405

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—A 3½ H. P. Rudge-Multi combination in good running order. Any reasonable offer. For particulars apply Box No. 8179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4069

FOR SALE—10 Ten Roller and Clearer Cards 37in., Howard and Bullough's make, second-hand, in good working order. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI & CO., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
R3852

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 H.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Valuable properties viz. "Hanuman Tenaces" and "Manilal Mansions" at Lamington Road, on 18th and 25th June respectively at 4-30 p.m. For particulars apply to GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers.
G R3982

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED—A LANDED PROPERTY, sellers and purchasers. Entrance Fee Rs. 10. Apply to S. K. KULKARNI, Property Agent, 2 Tank, Khoja Street, Bombay No. 9.
G R3795

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE BARGAIN.

FOR SALE.

A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture such as Cupboards, Almyras, Teapoys, Revolving Rolled Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormus reduction.

ADAM SAJAN & CO.,
264, Nagdevi Street,
Next to Mandvi post 2, Bombay.
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EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Just RE-OPENED. Enrolments proceeding Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R4030

RAG'S TAILORING COLLEGE, the premier institution of India awards Diplomas and London Diplomas after examination, to successful candidates. 7, CAVALRY ROAD, Bangalore Cantt.
M R4050

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon Bombay, coaches up students in Book-keeping, Accountancy and other Commercial subjects. PROSPECTUS FREE.
M R3999

BOMBAY LAW CLASSES, Regular Classes meet every morning. Revision Class for H. P. students, appearing in August and LL.B. students appearing in October just begun. Special coaching accepted 8, Mohan Building, Girgaum.
M R4054

DISTINGUISHED YOUNG M. A. sometime Principal of a High School takes in students to be trained as RESIDENT WARDS under the English Coach System. BEST MODERN EDUCATION given. Apply for particulars to M. A. C/O MANAGER, HINDOOSTAN LTD., Bank Street, Fort.
M R4033

JOHN ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE for acquiring sound practical training in Higher Accountancy, Bookkeeping, Banking Auditing, Law, Shorthand &c. Hundreds of students have been successfully coached up during last 17 years. Most moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw.
M C13280

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE— Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principls, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees modertes. Enrolment daily; Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay Prospectus on Application.
M 3

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic subjects by Post or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed. Simplest, Easiest and Best of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military Sardars, merchants and others. Apply PRINCIPAL, "Industry and Science" College, 120, B. C., Belgaum.
M R13185

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ENGLISH MOSQUITO NETTING UNBLEACHED.

GREATLY REDUCED WHOLESALE prices to clear, as owner is going home. Apply PROPRIETRESS. Ranchi Hotel, Ranchi.
N R4056

FOR SALE—A large number of strong English Dealwood Cases (Machinery and Yarn) may be inspected at the following Mills:—Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills, Chinchpokli, The Edwaord Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Ferguson Road, The Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Ferguson Road, Offers should reach the undersigned not later than the 26th instant. E. I. SASSOON & CO., LD., Mills Department, 15, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
N 13407

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Platt Bros. secondhand COTTON GINS of four and five bearings, must be in perfect working condition. With prices and details please write to INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO., Lydhoni, Bombay 3.
P R4070

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Respectable BROKERS, who can influence insurance business. Apply to Box No. 8177, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4065

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GRAPE-GRITS, "SEMOLINA" & "CREAM of HIMALAYAN KUNKO" -/12/- per lb. in 4 lb. tins, V.P.P. ROCKVILLE INDUSTRIALS, Malan, Kangra, Punjab.
T C13224

THE COAL AND KEROSINE OIL DEPT., opp. 11th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay, T. No. 511, supplies the best Household Coal, Bengal Steam Coal, Gas Coke, Char Coal, Firewood and Kerosine Oil, Supply to "Mills," "Hospitals," "Boarding Houses," "Hotels," "Municipalities Local Boards," "Steamers," etc. undertaken. Prices popular quality the best, stock the largest.
T R3993

ORDER TO-DAY.—Eureka and Tagger Ribbons, Caribonum Typewriter Carbon paper per box Re. 7. Tagger Re. 6. Typewriter Oil Re. 5 a doz. Typewriters from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. Typewriting taught at very moderate rates STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Fox Portable New with Case	175
Remington No. 11 Robuilt	285
Remington No. 7 Rs. 85, No. 8 Brief	95
Empire No. 2 Latest	140
Oliver No. 3	100
Underwood Latest Brief	200
Smith Premier No. 10 latest	140

Ribbons, Carbon papers. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.
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AEROPLANE CLOTH

Best and cheapest for suits, width 36in. by 32 yds. at Rs. 2 per yard, a rare chance for tailors, outfitters and merchants.

Write for sample:

B. TRIKUMLAL & CO.

Post Box No. 9086, BOMBAY 2.

Telegraph: "EMISSARY."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 70, Hammond 12	90
Remington 7, Rs. 80, 90, 2 Colours, 110,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer	135
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. New Types	135
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabs.	225
L. C. Smith 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief	225
Oliver 9, latest Rs. 185, 190, Policy	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200,	225
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210, latest	260
Remington 11, Brief Rs. 300, Policy	275
Remington 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 275	300
Corona, New, Rs. 207, Underwood Portable	230
Gujerati Remington No. 9, Brief	200
Century Portable, New Rs. 160, L. Case	190

NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S.Pandia Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

CERTAIN CURE

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicits, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Bone diseases, etc.

No OPERATION—No INJECTION.

Our medicines are Non-poisonous.

Dr. SAM WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantt. Road, LUCKNOW, U. P.

N.-B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Money refunded in case of failure.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEST JAMS AND JELLY—Prepared from first class fresh fruits—of excellent taste, liked very much by high class Europeans and Indians. Trial order solicited. Apply to QUDRATULLA & SON, Shop No. 117, Simla
A R3912

SATIN of Mobarakpur manufacture suitable for ladies dresses, cushions, curtains and lining can be had from the manufacturer, CHAUDHRI MAHABIR PRASAD of Mubarakpur, Dt. AZAMGARH, to save profits of intermediate persons. Samples free.
T R3947

TENDERS ARE INVITED for rent farming contracts of houses in good business localities in Bombay. For particulars apply to Box 8180, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R4071

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

SUPPLIERS TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE reports, in his opinion "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT is of VERY GOOD QUALITY. The finest ground cement in India being 5.2 per cent residue against 14 per cent. British Standard Tensile strength (neat) 786 against 450 lbs. British Standard.

For full report apply to—

PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric lift, at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3872

THE MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL (DAR-UL-ULOOM)

PANCHGANI.

THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS and HOSTELS of the Dar-ul-uloom (Muslim High School), on its own fine and extensive site at Lingarah are ready and now occupied.

In view of the demand from the middle classes it has been decided to have besides first class, also second class Boarding arrangements. There will be no difference in teaching and lodging for the second class Boarders excepting a little change as regards meals. The fees for first class is Rs. 60 for juniors and Rs. 45 for seniors and second class Rs. 35. At present about 12 students can be taken in as first class and about 25 students as second class boards. School closes for vacation on 7th July and re-opens on the 11th September.

Intending applicants please write immediately to PRINCIPAL, DAR-UL-ULOOM, Panchgani, or Hoosainbhoy A. Lalljee, Esq., Hony. Secretary, 303, Horaby Road, for prospectus and particulars.
C13233

NOTICE.

THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY CO., LTD.,

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held at 5, Council House Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1922, at 12 noon, the resolution accepting the resignation of Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie and Co. of their office as Managing Agents of the Company and appointing Mr. Percy Herbert Burn of Shamrock Souter Street, Agripada, Bombay, the Managing Agent of the Company, upon the like terms in all respects as those upon which Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie and Co. held their office, was passed unanimously.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1922.

P. H. BURN,
Managing Agent,
The Porcupine Foundry Co., Ltd.
118, Arthur Road,
Jacob Circle, Bombay.
C13351

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 26th June, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 25, Waudby Road; Fort; Bombay, to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited statement of Accounts upto 31st March 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Pranjivandas Vussonji Munji as a Director in place of Mr. Morarji Vussonji Munji, deceased.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th June, 1922 to 3rd July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For the Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd.,
HUSEINBHOY PILANY WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th June, 1922.

N.-B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable on or after the date fixed at the General Meeting for payment thereof to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on Tuesday the 20th June 1922, and who have paid all the calls.
C13713

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.

DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.

Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

Price list on application.

163, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at once. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE

NEW CLASSES to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will be opened on June 20th, 1922.

SUBJECTS:—

(1) Mercantile Law. Lecturer: Dr. J. S. Khergamvala, L.L.D. (London), Bar-at-Law.
(2) Accounting and Auditing. Lecturer: Mr. F. R. Merchant, Incorporated Accountant.

FEES:—Rs. 50 per term. (To be paid in advance).

HOURS:—6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will in future be a basis of the granting of Auditor's Certificate. Holders of these certificates have been recognised by Government as being on the same footing an India as Chartered or Incorporated Accountants under the Indian Companies' Act of 1913.

The course extends over two years. If the Diploma, however, is to be obtained for practising as Joint Stock Companies Auditor, further three years must be put in for practical work under an Accountant and Auditor recognized by the Accountancy Diploma Board.

Candidates for admission must have passed the Matriculation, the School Final, or an equivalent examination.

Applications should be addressed to

The PRINCIPAL,
The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.
C13408.

TENDERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS (sealed) are invited for the supply of 500 tons monthly of first class Bengal Steam Coal or Welsh, free of dust, F. O. R. or F. O. Bandar, Bombay.

Tender form and other particulars can be obtained on any week day during office hours at the office of the Superintending Engineer, No. IV Project Division, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1.

The Superintentding Engineer, No. IV Project Division does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give reasons for non-acceptance of tenders. He reserves the right to accept any tender in part against the total quantity required.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Superintending Engineer, No. IV Project Division, on the 26th June, 1922 upto 1 p.m., S. T., at which time they will be opened.

As earnest money a sum of Rs. 100 in currency notes should be paid into the Audit Office of this Department and a receipt for the same should accompany the tender. That amount will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers and in the case of the successful tenderer will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 500 in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Deputy Controller of Currency within a week o from the date ofacceptance of his tender as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his contract.

Government securities will be accepted for this purpose at their approximate market value or at their face value, whichever is less.

NOTICE.

PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE JOINT LIQUIDATORS of Phillips and Company, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) invite Tenders for the purchase of the business of the Company including the Goodwill, stock in trade, furniture and outstandings and, with the consent of the Principals, which the Joint Liquidators will endeavour but do not bind themselves, to obtain the several agencies held by the Company.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Tender" and addressed to the Joint Liquidators of the Company at No. 314 Hornby Road, Bombay, and will be received upto and inclusive of the 30th June 1922.

Information as to the nature amount and value of the stock-in-trade and other assets offered for sale can be obtained by any bonafide Tenderer on application in person to the Joint Liquidators at No. 314 Hornby Road, Bombay.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 P. C. of the amount of the Tender, which will be returned but without interest if the Tender is not accepted.

The party whose tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Joint Liquidators a further deposit of 15 P. C. of the amount of his tender within seven days from the date on which the acceptance of his tender is communicated to him, and to complete the purchase on or before the 31st July 1922.

Failure to pay the second deposit or to complete the purchase by the date mentioned shall entitle the Joint Liquidators to forfeit the deposit or deposits paid and to resell the assets of the Company at the risk of the defaulting purchaser.

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA,
DINSHAW D. SHROFF,
Joint Liquidators of Phillips & Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation).

Dated this 31st day of May 1922.
TA C13235

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY

SUIT NO. 10687 of 1922.

Nansraj Pragji Thakersey. ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

(1) S. B. Raikar, (2) R. S. Padbidri, (3) V. B. Bhendde, (4) S. A. Wajkar, members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Students Brotherhood on behalf of themselves and allthe other Members of the said Brother hood ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provision of O. 1 R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, notice is hereby given that the plaintiff abovenamed has on the 7th day of June, 1922, filed the above suit in this Honourable Court against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all the other Members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood praying:—

(a) For a sum of Rs. 200 being the amount of a promissory note passed by the third defendant for valuable consideration as Honorary Secretary of the Brotherhood on behalf of and for the benefit of the said Brotoherhood and which amount the Brotherhood is bound to repay to plaintiff.

(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 7th day of July, 1922.

Given this 15th day of June, 1922.

D. M. DARUWALA,
Ag. Registrar.

C13422

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. MAHOMEDALLY ESSUFALLY of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1216 and 187 New Nos. 6951 and 6960, Old Survey Nos. 859 and 858 and New Survey Nos. 2/2013 and 2013 and bounded, on or towards the East by a sweepers Passage, or or towards the West by the Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ahmed Mahomed and on or towards the South by the property of Nurbibi and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 309 and Street Nos. 23-25 and were formarly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 228 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 187, New No. 6060, Old Survey No. 858, New Survey No. 2013 and bounded, on or towards the East by public drain and beyond that the property of Ahmed Mahomed Kasai, on or towards the West by the Nagdevi Road on or towards the North formerly by the property of Ahmed Karim Mahomed Vazir Karim Mahomed and Piree Karim Mahomed and now of Mahomedally Essufally and on or towards the South by the properties of Gulam Hussein Sumar and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 303 and Street Nos. 17-21 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated the 15th day of June, 1922.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C13712

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 775 of 1922.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 20th day of February, 1922.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1,5,7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GORDHANDAS MULJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant doing business in Bombay at Dalal Street within the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

vs

SAKOOR DAWOOD OF Bombay Mahodeman Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street outside the the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff claims from the defendant the sum of Rs. 6,562-8-0 with interest on Rs. 2,875 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 12th day of Noovember, 1921 and on Rs. 3,681-8-0 at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 9th day, of December, 1921 till judgment and costs of this suit and interest on judgment till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 4th day of July, 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for yaur appearance is appoined for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day befoee the suit will be mentioned heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with youo(or send by your Atterney) and document in your possession or power containing evidence realating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 27th day of February, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 27th day of February, 1922.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C13506

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the contents of the Will annexed of ANANDJI NANJI of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, landed proprietor.

Deceased.

MORARJI MULRAJ, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residuary legatee under the said-will, residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort.

Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, KNIGHT, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this First day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. Malabari,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 1st day of June, 1922.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C13416.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of RUTTONSEY GOCULDAS, a Merchant, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady outside the Fort of Bombay.

Deceased.

Bai KESARBAI, widow of Ruttonsey Goculdas of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay.

Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 6th day of June, 1922.

Messrs. MALVI M. RANCHHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C13411.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS DINING TABLE, RICH PERSIA CARPETS, BRASS ORNAMENTS, ELECTRIC LAMPS, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 18th June at 10-30 a.m. (S T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Queen's Mansion Forgett Street, Fowalia Tank Road, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room in chairs, and dining wagon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniere very rich Persian carpets, brass ornaments, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, showcases, ornaments teapoys, file cabinet season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, etc.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

180, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SUNDAY, the 18th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Murly Mansion, valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, very rich plated-ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, mirror back fancy cabinets, table ornaments, revolving top writing tables, glass door book cases, silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirrer almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, marble and English enamelled bath tubs, English ice boxes with refrigerator, meatsafes, aluminium utensils.

The property of Capt. Smith, Manager, Messrs. Bird and Co.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 17th June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale will be held at the Hajee Bunder Depot, Sewree by the undersigned by order of the Controller (Sales) Government Surplus Stores THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 17th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) daily. The items proposed to be put up for sale are:—

Bolts and Nuts about 180 tons.
Cast Iron Scrap about 300 tons.
Mild Steel Scrap about 20 tons.
Very large lot of Brass hooks and eyes.
Very large lot of Brass buttons.
Large quantity of miscellaneous tools.
Big stock of Brass and Copper wire.
Large quantity of Brass screws.
A large lot Gwynnes Centrifugal Pumps.
A large lot of Aluminium Tanks.
Cast Iron Pipes about 30 tons.
Lot of Clerk Chapman Geared winches.
Large lot of Copper oil tins.
Large lot Brass and Copper Utensils.
Large lot of Telephone wire.

Steam launch Margereta, Water Carts, Cattle cart, Red-Cross Wagons, Cattle Floats, Table and Ceiling Electric fans, Electric table lamps, Leather Stores, Knives forks and spoons etc., etc.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHULESHWAR, MALABAR HILL, RIDGE ROAD AND WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable landed properties on the premises by order of the Mortgagees, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Babu Pratapchand Guliabchand in virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the said mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th October 1920, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part.

PROPERTIES AT BHULESHWAR ROAD TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 18TH JUNE AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

FIRSLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenements dwelling houses or chawl standing thereon situate on the East side of Girgaum Back Road otherwise known as Bhuleshwar Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 541 square yards or thereabouts in the same little more or less and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 222 Collector's New No. 1676 Old Survey No. 37, New Survey No. 616 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5662 to 65 (1) streets No. 1, 2 3 and 4 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Part of Lod Bania caste on or towards the East by the private passage of the Bombay Pinjrapole, on or towards the South partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, partly by the property formerly of Girdher Bhaidas but now of Jamnadas Nursey partly by the property formerly of Shri Krishna Narayen but now of Yeshwantrao Ramnath, partly by the temple of Chintaman Gangadhar Joshi and partly by the property formerly of Kashidas Rajaram but now of Hirachand Nemchand and on the West by the property formerly of Dayabhai Judaram but now Hirachand Nemchand which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or shops standing thereon situate in the Bhuleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road in Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 26.66 square yards, be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 222 New No. 1687 Old Survey No. 3, and New Survey No. 1 and 2/611 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5665 (2) and Street No. 4A and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East partly by the private passage of the Bombay Pinjrapole and partly by the said Bhuleshwar Road and on or towards the South by the said Bhuleshwar Road and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Gordhan Bhaidas but now of Jamnadas Nursey and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL, RIDGE ROAD ON MONDAY THE 19TH JUNE AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement as now ascertained 867 sq yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North and West by the property of Keshrichand Rupchand and Motichand, on the West by the Ridge Road and on the South by the property of Jamnadas Narandas and Bhawanidas Narandas and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572 New No. 267a Old Survey No. 21 New Survey No. 7242 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3191 and Street No. 96.

PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR ROAD ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH JUNE AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 261 sq. yards or thereabouts in the same little more or less and Registered on the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 156, Collector's New No. C1/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 17-3A/7238 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2495 (1) and Street No. 521 and bounded as follows, on the South by Walkeshwar Road, on the North by the property of D. N. Bahadurji, on the West by the property of Taramati, widow of B. G. Gajiwalla and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds, application may be made to the undersigned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO UMBRELLA MERCHANTS, OVERCOAT MAKERS AND WATERPROOF CLOTH DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,30,000 YDS. BUKRAM BLACK 30" (WATER PROOF) CLOTH, ABOUT 2,50,000 SQUARE YDS. NETTINGS AND ABOUT 4,500 NGS. HORSE RUGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June 1922, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores:—

About 1,30,000 yds. Bukram Black 30" (Waterproof Cloth).

About 2,50,000 square yards Nettings such as about 4072 sq. yds. 47", about 21,718 sq. yds 48," about 228 sq. yds 54",, about 108729 sq. yds. 60", about 75023 sq. yds. 72," 347 yds 90", about 25982 sq. yds. 108," and about 72 sq. yds 144.""

Also

About 4,500 ngs. Horse Rugs 80 x 40.

Out of the above goods about one lakh yds. Bukram Black is lying at Colaba Depot (old Army Clothing Factory).

About 2,36,000 yds. nettings is lying at Colaba Depot and the rest is at Parel Depot. Nettings consists of Bleached and unbleached, thick and thinner quality. As the whole of the goods is to be put in one lot it will be sold per sq. yd. i.e. width being considered to be 36."

Horse Rugs are lying at Colaba Depot.

For inspection of the whole of the above goods please apply to the Depot officers or to the undersigned.

The purchaser shall have to pay 50 per cent deposit on the lot being knocked down in his name other conditions of sale will be read before the time of Auction.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction Sale of about 21990 Drawers Cotton B. T. 1000 Jackets, 4660 Pyjamas Cotton 1233 Shirts flannel, 1200 Vests Flannel followers 7800 Chin Straps 2577 Boots I. T. 6073 Boots followers, 23944 Spine pods, 5500 Sun Shades 7500 Satchels gas, 6009 Pillow Cases Large 1307 Pillow Cases Small, 1711 Drawers woollen 4770 Coats Cerge Darb 1. T. 34576 Gogles anty glass 3000 Tres Red, 36238 Dressing Fiald, 3876 cases cushions, 1480 chevrons (one Bar) 9148 Cap all wool 18", 3276 yards Bunting dark blue comforters woollens 8465 yards Buntings green 18" all wool 1978 yards Blue Royal Bunting 1354 yards Red all wool Buntings 6112 Calico for dammering, 299 yards Canvas Khakhi, Jerseys Cotton White, Blouses Dongree Blue, Pyjamas Battoo, Leather gloves, Pantaloons Cord woollen, Bed sheets, Pugrees green, Khaki Pattus Peth Hats, Spars Jacks, Brushes, Bolsters Cases Mattresses, Juielted Coats, Flags Bunting Blue, Blankets, Crown Worsted, Cotton Khaki Collars, Caps Barmoral, Buttons, Ladies Boots, coats cover, Gogles, Batharm tin, Tres Rad, Brass Buttons, Coats warm followers, Great Coats, Sponges, Bags stables, Dungree suit blue, Mittens White cases Bolsters, Hetmets white, Numdas Pith hats White, Pillow Fibre, Boots officers, Boots Trenches B. T. Boots Rubber Ladies Slippars ber room, Bonds caps red, stars worsted, Bolaters H. P., cases slip pillows large, Trousers D. K., Blue Dungree cloth, 40", Holland Brown 31", Khaki Drill 30", Khaki Drill 27/28"(Webbing Khaki 14" Khaki Pugree cloth 33/35", Canvas green 50", Canvas White 80", Khaki Rainproof 50", Khaki Rainproof 28" Canvas White 24", Canvas Khaki 36", Oil packing paper for waterproof 36" Laces silk drab for great coats 1" Canvas Khaki No. 2, Canvas White No. 1 Caps comforters woollen, Mittens white woollen, Blankets woollen scarlet, Khaki Drill heavy 11c 500 27", Khaki Drill heavy 15c 600 27", Khaki Drill 11c 600 27", Cambric 52", Paper (non-absorbent), Serge Drab mixture 40", Bunting Yellow all wool 18", etc., etc.

On MONDAY, the 26th TUESDAY, the 27th June, 1922, at 10 a.m.

By order of the Controller (Sales).

At Parel Depot in Sir Shapurji Bharoocha Mills compound near Chichpokli Bridge.

By Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers.

Quantities are subject to alterations and sales are subject to Conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before commencement of Auction Sale. For Inspection apply to the Auctioneers or the Depot Officer.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE

will stage at

Bombay, Theatre, Grant Road,

BOMBAY

its new play

on

Saturday, 17th June 1922 at 3 p. m:
Sunday 18th June 1922 at 3. p. m.

SATTECHE GULAM.

OR

"SLAVES BY RIGHT"

Proprietors

N.B. No complementary tickets will be allowed for this play.

UNIQUE MUSICAL CONCERT

of

Prof. Ramkrishna Bowa Vaze

Music teacher of

Late Keshavrao Bhonsle

on

Thursday 22nd June at 1922 9-30 p. m.

at

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.

Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, 0-8.

Booking open at the premises of Lalitkaladarsha Natak Company, Khetwadi Main Road.

G. SOLASKAR,
Manager,
Lalitkaladarsha Natak Co.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE

Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar

OF BARODA

Gandharva NatakMandali

will stage at the

New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,

Saturday 7th June 1922 at 3-0 p.m (S. T.)

Sangit DRAUPADI Acts 3

Sunday 18th June 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

Sangit EKACHA PYALA Acts 5

TICKETS can be had at the Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road Daily from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. Daily.

Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

Sandhurst Road, Phone 3455.

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY

at

6-15, 8-15, and 10 p. m.

MATINEES, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

at 4-30 p. m.

TO-DAY

Shown for the First time in India

Mabel Taliaferro

IN

'THE RICH SLAVE'

'THE RICH SLAVE'

A Thrilling, Sensational, American Melodrama. Containing a Fire, Explosion, Man-Hunt and Train-Wreck.

ALSO

GOLDWYN-BRAY PICTOGRAPH

(The Magazine on the Screen.)

AND

SNUB POLLARD

IN "FIFTEEN MINUTES"

PHŒNIX TAXIS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST AT BOX OFFICE.

THRILLS?

ONE OF HUNDREDS!

were you seen

ANTONIO MORENO

facing death at the end of 100 ft. fall to the earth below after desperately striving to escape from the wily villains who have trapped him. Your breath will come in gasps when you view this stupendous incident in the most thrilling of all serials. And there are others just as death defying in this chaptered film story.

DO NOT MISS TO SEE

THE THIRD INSTALMENT.

of the most stupendous serial.

VEILED MYSTERY

either at

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum or

ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

Byculla.

Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m.

ANOTHER GRAND UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Giving Unusual version of the debated Sex Situation: Should Woman Share the Doubls Moral Standard!!

TO NIGHT—THIS WEEK

at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road,

The Day She Paid

(6 Reels—6000 feet)

Starring the fascinating

FRANCELIA BILLINGTON.

In this appealing Drama Miss Billington depicts the role of a modiste's model whose domestic happiness is suddenly shattered by a revelation of her past.

The Day She Paid

Marion lane a clothing model marries the man she Loves but does not tell him of her relations with her former employer When the man who caused her downfall becomes infatuated with her stap-daughter; Marion to Save the girl, is forced to tell her husband of her own past.

A Roaring 2 reel Comedy in the programme: He "wanted to die—but couldn't!"

Tonight & Tomorrow: 3-30; 7, 5-30; 8-45; 10-15 (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

New Churney Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW AT 9-45 p.m.
The Greatest Human Story Ever Told!
"THE LION AND THE MOUSE"
Featuring
ALICE JOYCE.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
To-morrow at 5-30 p.m.
R. B. SALISBURY.
presents
"THE QUAINTS."
Booking at Roses, up to 1 p. m. after 3 p.m. at the theatre.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4-30, 6-30 8-15 and 10 P m.

ALICE BRADY

in a brilliant dual role as different as the poles asunder in the Select Photoplay

"ORDEAL of ROSETTA"
"ORDEAL of ROSETTA"
"ORDEAL of ROSETTA"

Story of a cold, calculating revenge planned by an Actress for the Betrayal of her sister in High Society.

ALSO

Major Jack Allen in a Series of Thrilling and Sensational Wild Animal Captures:—

ROPING THE PANTHER.

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AND TO-MOORROW AT 3, 4-30 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m

FOURTH WEEK

The Week of Big Surprises and Adventures Galore.

PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHINSON
WARNER OLAND
and an
ALL STAR CAST
THIS WEEK
Episode 10th—"The Show Down"
Episode 11th—"Hare & Hound"
Episode 12th—"Red Courage"
If you want
SPEED
SENSATION
ROMANCE
THRILLS
SEE
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
PATHE'S LATEST AND BEST SERIAL.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

The powerful Story Life of

KALIDAS

INDIAN DRAMA

Produce by National Film Co.

Photographe by, S. N. Pantanker

Story by M. G. Dave.

Daily 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

Always a Good Show.

"THE STAR"

presents

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

On Special request of our Hindu patrons

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

"Sati Sulochana"

A Beautiful Scenic version of one of the most Sublime episodes of the Sublime Epic "RAMAYANA"

by

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.,

to gether with

TWO SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDIES

Times and R...

NEXT

Our Stupendous...

"The ...

An un...

"GERM...

S...

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4227.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT LAMINGTON ROAD, KNOWN AS MANILAL MANSIONS WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Raghuvayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the owner Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property on SUNDAY the 25th June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land with the messuages tenements and building standing thereon situate lying and being at Lamington Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurements 364 square yards (be the same a little more or less) or thereabouts and forming part of a larger piece of land originally the property of Bai Awabai Framjee Petit which whole piece of land was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Old Nos. 33, 35, etc. New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955 old Survey No. 174, 176, 177, 182, 173, 175, 6/181, 132 and New Survey Nos. 6984, and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 4442, 4443 and Street Nos. 67, 69, 71, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nawaba Syed Mahomed Nurul Hassan Khan on or towards the South by the property of Sorabjee Temuljee Raja and his wife on on towards the East by the property of Maneckjee Muncherjee Bottlewala and on or towards the West by the Lamington Road and which is now in the occupation of tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Raghuvayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 4-30 P.M. S.T.)
RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS HANUMAN TERRACES ON LAMINGTON ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Raghuvayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the owner Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property on Sunday the 18th June, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Chunam Kiln Road now called Lamington Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight hundred and forty four square yards (be the same little more or less) or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Anant Shivajee Desai, on or towards the South by the property of Raghunath Mukund but now of Anantrao Shete, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Raghunath Mukund but now of Anantrao Shete and on or towards the West by the aforesaid. Chunam Kiln or Lamington Road and which said premises are registered in the Books of the collector of Land Revenue under old No. 186 and New Survey No. 10/7586 and assessed by the collector Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "D" No. 1899 (2) and Street No. 2A and are in the possession of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th June, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 17TH JUNE 1922 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., are instructed to sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 17th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), above the show rooms of Messrs. Hyland, Ltd., on Hughes Road, Chowpati very valuable decent made to order household furniture some pieces of John Roberts and Breshaw comprising sliding dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated wares, chesterfield upholstered suites, tapestry lined suites, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, pictures, silver show cases, high back chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, fancy teapoys, old carved wood furniture, English ice box, wall clocks gas stoves, K. O. and electric table lamps, cooking utensils, garden pots, etc.

The property of A. Hyland, Esq., and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOTEL AND RESTAURANT OWNERS, PRIVATE BUYERS AND CHINAWARE MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH WHITE PORCELAIN CHINAWARE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction in suitable lots on SUNDAY, the 18th and MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Vithal Sayana Buildings, Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, opposite Crawford Market, by order of the concerned rich white porcelainware comprising Flat dishes curry dishes, plates, cups and saucers, fruit dishes, sugar bowls, pepper and mustard pots, cream pots, butter pots, teapots, soup tureen, milk, jugs, salad bowls, salt cellars, etc., etc.

The above on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1922.

If I were in America

LET US DO IT FOR YOU.

...serve Your Confidence.

...NDENT—PROGRESSIVE

...ents and Buyers of

...ery.

...ION SERVICE

...lvd.,

... S. A.

...]

...ust be

...200

...inquiries

...harges

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 14th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp..	..
" " Sales of East India ..	200
" " Import	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	12 77
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	19 75
New York, 11 a.m. .. ..July ..	21 78
(As known in Liverpool at ..Oct. ..	21 68
closing time.) .. ..Jan...	21 30
New Orleans 9 a.m. .. ..July..	21 86
..Oct..	21 25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 14th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
June	..
July	12 44
August	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	12 23
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	11 97
Feb.	..
Mar.	11 88
April	11 72
May	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 14th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	12 41
July	12 33
August	12 26
September	12 23
Oct.	12 15
November	12 06
December	11 96
January	11 89
February	11 83
March	11 78
April	11 72
May	11 67

Tease :—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 14th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	18 20
July	18 25
Aug.	18 40
Sept.	18 50
Oct.	18 64
Nov.	18 80
Dec.	18 85
Jan.	18 90
Feb.	19 00
Mar.	19 15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 14th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 40
" " Fuily Good	8 80
" " Fine	9 20
" " No. 1 Oomre Good ..	9 85
" " " Fuily HGood ..	10 25
" " " Fine	10 65
M. G. Broach Good	10 75
" " Fully Good	11 15
" " Fine	11 55
M. G. Scinde Good, ...	8 30
" " Fully Good	8 70
" " Fine	9 10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Constant	..
Futures at New York July	21 78
" " " Oct.	21 63
" " " Dec.	21 40
" " " Jan.	21 27
Spot Cotton at New York	22 30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	21 75
Futures at New York July	21 75
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	21 22
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality) ..	11 1/8
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	72 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 15th.

July ..	21 66
Oct. ..	21 51
Future at New York,..	
Dec ..	21 32
Jan ..	21 18

Liverpool, June 15th.

July ..	12 42
Oct. ..	12 17
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C.	
Liverpool Jan. ..	11 89
Mar. ..	11 75

London, June 15th.

Telegraphic Transfers ..	1/3 9/16 Dull
Bar Gold	2 4/12/4 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	86 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 14th.

Rentes 3%	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot..	36 1/8
" " 2 months hence	36 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—China bought.	Steady.
Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates 4 p/c. since 13th April 1922.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS,

London, June 14th.

WHEAT.

Rosa Santa Fe 54 lbs. June-July Sellers	40/9
Barletta Russo 53 lbs. June-July Sellers ..	40
Australian 52 lbs. June Sellers ..	53/6
Tone :—Freely offered.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£17 7/8
Hongkong	£118
National	£44
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£14 1/8

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July Sellers	£17 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July	£19
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs, ex-Ship June-July Sellers	£16 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£21
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered w per ton June-July Quoted	£9
Toria Rapeseed —June-July	£18
Linseed, Argentine June July Sel'ers	£17 1/2
Thne :—Steady at the decline.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£66
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	£61 7/16
Copper Braziers	£83
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£3 4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£84 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£81 1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£99
Consols 2 1/2%	54 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	84 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	80
7% Indian Loan	£111

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July-Augt.	9 3/4
Plantation First Larex Crepe June ..	7 3/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay ..	31
Yone :—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Augt. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Nominal	20/1 1/2
Do. Do. June-July Sellers ..	19/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Nominal	21/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Nominal..	21/4 1/2
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 16.

To-day Reuter reported 12 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good Mg. Broach July-August at Rs. 515 and advanced to Rs. 518 on Office buying. From this level it dropped to Rs. 514½ on general selling and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 514½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 515. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 516 and closed at Rs. 517. Fine Mg. Oomra July opened at Rs. 449½ and the prices fluctuated between Rs.. 449 and Rs. 452; and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 448½. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 467 and advanced to Rs. 469. The prices after fluctuating remained Rs. 465 at 4 p.m. F. G. Mg. Bengal July was Rs. 380 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday with a fairly good demand, and about Bs. 5,000 are reported to have changed hands.

The Marwari Bazar and the markets at Colaba are closed to-morrow for public holiday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

Bombay, June 16th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	July/Augt. ..	517
Fully Good Bengal ..	July ..	381
Fine Oomra ..	July ..	462 1/2
" " ..	Sept. ..	468 1/2
Southerns ..	July/Augt ..	517

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 16th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	July/August ..	514
Fully Good Bengal ..	July ..	379
Fine Oomra's ..	July ..	450
" " ..	Sept. ..	466
Southerns ..	July/Augt. ..	514

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 16th.

Description, Super:	Fine	F Good	Good	fine		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	..	395	375	355	..	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	462	447	432	..	..	
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	497	482	467	..	..	
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	482	467	452	..	..	
M. G. Broach	520	515	500	..		
Southerns	320	510	500			

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 13th June 1922.

Cotton	4864 Bales.
Wheat	5267 Cwt.
Linseed	8048 "
Rape, etc.	1119 "
Gingellyseed	1754 "
Poppyseed	286 "
Groundnuts	919 "
Castorseed	2199 "
Rice	76918 "
Myrabollams	17071 "
Cottonseed	15690 "
Mowrassed	106 "
Gram	394 "
Juwar	1254 "
Masur	80 "
Barley	698 "
Bajra	1423 "
Coal	7699 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June, 16th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Teledraphic	1-3 17/32
Bank Demand	1-3 9/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 3/4
Sos Demand	333
American Dollars	349
Honkong Dollars	204
Shanghai	282
.. ..	165
Taropose	180

Market Steady.

PIECE-GOODS.

An easier feeling has prevailed in the cloth market during the past week, on account of the continued absence of demand. The monsoon has set in here, but the rains have not yet penetrated the cultivating districts. It is hoped that good inquiry will be forthcoming shortly, as the money market is easier. Rupee rates of some well known cloths have declined in spite of the firmer tone of the manchester market. Makers have strengthened their position and are presenting a firmer front to buyers when business is offered. A shilling per piece more is required on the prices that were accepted a month and a half ago for goods worth from 15 to 30 shillings. But owing to this rise more difficulty has been experienced in arranging fresh transactions, as buyers have hesitated to pay the advance required. Mid American spot cotton has been fluctuating around 13d. and Egyptian is about 19 3/4d. per lb. but the general outlook of the crops seems to be better. The executive of the National Association of Textile Trade Unions, representing a quarter million workers, has unanimously decided to accept the new twelve months wage agreement, which provides for a reduction of wages of three shillings weekly for men and one shilling and ten pence for women and youths, as recommended by the Industrial Council.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have remained steady, but the demand has been very poor. The 38 inches and 44 inches by 88 to 88½ yards Gold End Grey Shirtings on Japanese style have attracted good attention, as the Manchester Cloths are Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per piece less in cost than the Japanese makes Drills have been slightly easier, whilst Jaconets have remained steady. White Shirtings have not shown much change, but White Mulls have been easier. 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have experienced a drop of eight annas per piece, and the 38 inches Red End Mulls have declined by two to four annas per piece. 52 inches by 20 yards Mulls No. 1703 have been quoted at a high price, but similar cloths as Finlay's No. 600 are being quoted at Rs. 13-8-0 per piece. Nainsooks have been neglected at the moment.

Some anxiety has been felt by the dealers owing to dead rats having been found in "Gowpalak Lane' in the Mulji Jetha Cloth market, and arrangements have been made to have the lanes cleaned one by one. It is hoped that the Municipality will have the place disinfected.

It is interesting to note that Pandit Motilal Nehru is reported to have said at a meeting at Allahabad, in connection with the sale of foreign cloth, that if it continued, he would resort to peaceful picketting without the least hesitation and regardless of the consequences and that he would allow merchants some time to enable them to prepare themselves and then begin a campaign in earnest.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fast No. 2000	39×37	1/2 8	14	0	0
" 100,000	45× "	..	17	8	0
" No. 33,000	45× "	..	15	8	0
" " 2800	37× "	..	..		
Graham's No. 2730	39× "	..	14	0	0
" Yellow Horse	43×39	..	16	0	0
" No. 2310	44×38	1/2	16	0	0
Dewhurst's BBB	38×38	1/2	22	0	0
" BB	38×38	1/2	19	0	0
" Rupee No. 5	35×38	1/2	..		
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×38	1/2	..		
" No. 1300	39×37	1/2/38	14	0	0
" No. 5600	38×37	1/2/38	..		
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37	1/2/38	14	0	0
" No. 4462	41× "	..	..		
" No. 1566	33×37/37	1/2	..		
Forbes' 651	38×37	1/2/8	..		
Lyon's Shunker	39× "	..	..		

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	39×40	Net	22	12	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	36×40	..	14	0	0
Mitsui's Elephant	39×40	..	20	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22	..	8	14	0
" " 18 ..	40×22	..	7	14	0
" " 138	40×22	..	..		
" " 336	44×22	..	7	10	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	27	8	0
H.E.T.C. 40000	36×40	..	33	0	0
Ralli's No. 2889	33×40	..	22	0	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33×40	..	19	8	0
" 181	33×40	..	19	8	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6 ..	41×19	..	..		
" No. 60	48×19	..	..		
" No. 300	51×19	..	13	0	0
" No. 3000	58×19	..	13	0	0
" No. 88	58×20	..	8	10	0
" No. 1370	27×18	..	4	7	0
" No. 818	39×20	..	9	2	0
" No. 1440	36×20	..	6	2	0
" No. 5252	42×20	..	12	8	0
" No. 2755	42×20	..	14	0	0
" No. 1703	52×20	Net	15	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	4	7	0
" No. 119	37×18	..	5	8	0
" No. 239	42×18	..	6	9	0
" No. 339	47×18	..	6	8	0
" 1K/4K 38",43",46",	43×18	..	6	12	0
" No. 95	58×20	..	8	8	0
" No. 69999	40×18	..	6	12	0
" No.69999	.. "	..	7	4	0
" No.775	40×18	..	..		
" No. 875	45×18	..	..		
" No.975	50×18	..	..		
" No.615	.. "	..	9	6	0
Graham's 'Baloon'	59×20	..	..		
" No.142	34×19	..	..		
" No. 850	36×18	..	11	0	0
Weaver's No. 6060	27×18	..	..		

WHITE HANDKOOKS—

Ralli's No.7070/9090	27×18	..	5	4	0
" No.61/81	.. "	..	4	12	0
" No.1900	.. "	..	4	8	0
" No.39620 T.B.	38×22	..	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18	..	5	8	0
" 88860/97970	..	..	..		
" Saraswati	33×18	..	..		
" Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	9	12	0
" No.50000	.. "	..	7	4	0
" No. 33350/33360	.. "	..	7	12	0
Lyons' No. 4545/5456/6767	26×18	..	4	12	0
Weaver's No. 30000/50000	.. "	..	4	12	0
" No 2000 T.B.	38×22	..	7	4	0
Ritchie's Nos.3500/4510/5520	26×18	..	4	12	0
S. W. & Co's Nos. 6800/6820 "Motor Car" ..	.. "	..	..		
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	.. "	..	..		

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3 1/2 per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

YARN MARKET.

June 16.

We have to report a better feeling and steady tone all round in our market throughout the week and prices have begun to advance in all kinds of yarns. Although the demand is not still satisfactory, stocks are small and cannot be replaced. Prices in Manchester, and Japan are advancing by leaps and bounds and as raw cotton is also steady, confidence has been more or less restored among stock holders who do not now show any eagerness to dispose off their holdings as in the past. There are thus all signs for the market to improve and if the monsoon is satisfactory there is hardly any reason for a decline.

English yarns experience some demand and old stocks are now getting cleared more quickly. 40/2 is very scarce and ready as well as near delivery fetch better price. Good quality has been done upto 1-13-0. Singles have also met some inquiry and prices have gone up by half an anna per lb. Manchester prices are very firm and show upward tendency. Fresh forward business has been possible only on a small scale.

Japanese market is reported strong and offers received are unworkable. Ready stocks have better inquiry and prices have improved by ¼ to ½ anna per lb.

Indian yarns move fairly steady. Lower Counts have experienced better inquiry during this week from Calcutta, Rangoon, Punjab and other places, and a good lot of 6½s. 10½s. and 12½s. have been sold at better prices than last week. 20s. and higher count, however experience slack demand and prices remain more or less the same. Demand from China is slack and whether it will improv cannot be said with any certainty. Mills on the other hand do not entertain offers lower rates whereas the bazar sells cheaper Business reported is therefore small.

Reviewing the circumstances all roundi we believe if the monson proves favourable, we shall experience better demand from all centres, and as the old stocks are getting cleared and fresh cannot be adequately replaced, shortage of goods will be evidently felt and prices all round are bound to improve in due course.

HOME MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets show much improvement. The advance in New York seems to have been due to renewed unfavourable weather reports and continued new buying there. For the last two days there were reports of improvement in weather which depressed the markets. We do not think that even with continued favourable weather prices on the other side are likely to go much lower, but rather look for a decline which would prove temporary, and for an upward tendency of prices to set in again before long. As for our local market we think we may probably see a temporary further decline but in the long run we look for higher prices. The off-take of ready cotton has continued during the week. There was a great demand from Japan shippers, and local mills for real fine lots of Berars Khandesh and Central provinces, and about Rs. 27,000 Bs. are reported to have changed hands during the week.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared a week ago:—

Liverpool July	11.69—12.33 plus 64
Liverpool October	11.42—12.15 plus 73
Liverpool January	11.18—11.89 plus 71
New York July	21.20—21.78 plus 58
New York October	21.32—21.62 plus 40
New York January	21.02—21.27 plus 25

FORWARD LOCAL MARKET.

Fully Good Mg. Broach July-August opened on the 8th instant at Rs. 496 and advanced till Rs. 514 next day in sympathy with higher advices reported from Home and on heavy buying by Japanese Houses and Marwari operators. Again going down to Rs. 506½ on selling by offices—and profit-taking by Marwaris, advanced till Rs. 522 on 12th instant. From this level it again dropped to Rs. 506 next day in accordance with lower advices reported from Home, and closed on the 14th instant at Rs. 514. Fine Mg. Oomra July opened at Rs. 430 on the 8th instant and advanced till Rs. 453. Again going down to Rs. 442 went upto Rs. 454 and after fluctuations closed at Rs. 448 on 14th instant. While September Oomra opened at Rs. 444 on 8th instant and went upto Rs. 469 on 10th instant. From this level the prices eased to Rs. 457 on selling by local operators and closed at Rs. 464½ on the 14th instant

CHEMICALS.

June 16.

The market continued firm with some activity in various chemicals. Zinc Chloride evidently increased in demand, however, the rates have not gone very high. Magnesium chloride and Epsom salt had fair enquiries, with quotations unchanged. Spot enquiries for Brown sugar lead and Bichromate potash considerably increased. Aniline salt has undergone great decline in values owing to large arrivals, which have relieved the great tension in the market. Retails lots are offered at Rs. 0/13/0 per lb. Dextrine, too, has witnessed some fall in value, and Japanese stuff is sold at Rs. 40 per cwt. American dextrine which recently arrived in the market changed hands at Rs. 36. Farina has evidenced a merry go-up in prices this week. Japan market is very strong and local rate therefore, has touched Rs. 25 per cwt. Dutch Farina is quoted at Rs. 27. Sago flour had a small decline. The Home prices for the following chemicals are as under :—

Acetic acid glacial 98 per cent. £59. Alum £13; Barrium chloride £16/10. Bleaching powder £13; Borax £30; Litharge £34; Bichromate potash £0/06½d. Chlorate potash £0/0/4½d. Bichromate soda £0/06½. Magnesium Chloride £6/15/0; Epsom salt £6/5/0. Zinc Chloride £24.

The local quotations in Rupees are almost the same as previous.

(See other Commercial on page 12.)

HOW THE BANK GROWS!!!

31-12-17 Deposits . . Rs. 3,57,47,000.
31-12-21 Deposits . . Rs. 13,39,30,000.

We often hear people Speak of the "REMARKABLE GROWTH" OF THE

Central Bank Of India Limited.

The Speedy and Consistent growth of this Bank is perfectly natural—the logical outcome of its financial stability and perfect service to Depositors. It is the evidence of its constaul attention to every detail of Banking Service. This is *your Bank* and we expect you to Bank with us.

Telegrams:—Chemietor, Bombay. Telephone 3642 & 2331, Bombay.

K. H. KABBUR & CO.

(K. H. KABBUR))

Colours Chemicals Millstores

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
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SOUTH IRELAND'S CONSTITUTION.

ACCORDANCE WITH TREATY.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The draft of the South Irish Constitution is published. The preamble gives the Anglo Irish treaty a force of law and if any provision of Constitutions or any law conflicts with the Treaty it shall be void. The constitution states that the Irish Free State is a coequal member of the British Commonwealth of nations. The national language is Irish but English is equally recognised as official. Men and women shall have equal rights of citizenship including suffrage, the freedom of conscience and religion. It is stipulated that no law may discriminate between religions and the freedom of speech and assembly is guaranteed. The Parliament shall consist of the King, the Chamber and the Senate. Both the Chambers will be elected on a proportional representation, the voting age limit being twenty-one for the Chamber and thirty for the Senate.

One-fourth of the latter will be elected every three years from a panel nominated by the Chamber and the Senate. In view of the representations by important interests and institutions, half of the members of the first Senate, however, will be nominated by the Premier in a manner providing the representation for the groups and parties inadequately represented in the Chamber. The other half will be elected by the Chamber in accordance with the principle of proportional representation. The Members of Parliament including Parliament being elected to-morrow must take an oath of allegiance. The Crown will be represented by the Governor-General as in Canada who may withhold the King's assent to any Bill providing he is acting in accordance with the law and usage of Canada. The Free State shall not be required to participate in any war without the assent of its Parliament except in the event of the actual invasion. The appeal lies from the Irish Courts to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council The Executive Council shall consist of no more than twelve Ministers appointed by the Crown of whom four shall be the members of the Chamber and not exceeding eight non-members of Parliament. The President of the Council shall be nominated by the Chamber, Vice-President and those who are Members of Parliament, by the who are members of Parliament, by the President and others by the Committee impartially representing the Dail Eireann.

LONDON, June 15.

The South Irish Parliament may create subordinate legislatures with the limited powers and also special Councils representing the branches of the nation's social and economic life. The bills can be suspended for three months if two-fifths of the members of the Chamber or a majority of the Senate request, and they can then be submitted to a referendum on a resolution by the Senate or if one twentieth of the voters so petition.

Provision is made to authorise the electors to initiate legislative proposals. Fifty thousand petitioners are necessary for such a purpose. The State's rights in natural resources, are inalienable and their exploitation is only permissible under the State resupervision. No honours in respect of services rendered in or in respect of the Free State can be conferred except with the approval of the State Executive.

"IRISH CONSTITUTION CONFORMS TO TREATY"

MR CHURCHILL'S ANNOUNCEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Following the joint conference of the British and the Irish signatories to the treaty at Downing Street this morning Mr. Churchill this afternoon announced that Government were of opinion that the Irish constitution conformed to the Treaty. The constitution would be published in to-morrow's papers, meanwhile he would postpone any statement on the Irish affairs pending the completion of Irish election on Tuesday after which he would be able to give a better account of the position.

S. I. UNIONISTS NOT SATISFIED WITH CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The representatives of the South Irish Unionists who participated in the London negotiations have written to Mr. Churchill placing on record that their advice and suggestions have been limited to the Composition of the Senate and its relation to the Lower House. The other articles of their constitution, they say, have not been submitted to them. They fully recognise the concessions that have been made but are not satisfied that any Senate constituted as proposed by a popular election and with powers so strictly limited, can afford genuine protection to the minorities in Ireland.

THE COLLINS-DE VALERA PACT.

The following are the terms of the Collins De Valera Pact, which has been the subject of discussion in the ministerial conference in London.

We are agreed:—(1) That a national Coalition panel for this third Dail, representing both parties in the Dail and in the Sinn Fein organization, be set forward, on the ground that the national position required the entrusting of the government of the country into the joint hands of those who have been the strength of the national situation during the last few years, without prejudice to their present respective positions.

(2) That this Coalition panel be sent forward as from the Sinn Fein organization, the number for each party being their present strength in the Dail.

(3) That the candidates be nominated through each of the existing party executives.

(4) That every and any interest is free to go up and contest the election equally with the national (Sinn Fein) Panel.

(5) That constituencies where an election is not held shall continue to be represented by their present deputies.

(6) That after the election the Executive shall consist of the President, elected as formerly, the Ministert of Defence, representing the Army, and nine other Ministers from the majority party, and four from the minority; each party to choose its own nominees. The allocation will be in the hands of the President.

(7) That in the event of the Coalition Government finding it necessary to dissolve, the general Election will be held as soon as possible on adult suffrage.

NORTHCLIFFE NEWSPAPERS.

SEQUEL TO RECENT SECESSION

WRITS FOR LIBEL AGAINST LORD NORTHCLIFFE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The recent secession of Lord Northcliffe's newspapers from the Newspaper Proprietors' Association is recalled by an announcement that Mr. Walter Fish and Sir Andrew Cairo, the Director and the Vice-Chairman respectively of the Associated Newspapers Limited have issued writs for libel against Lord Northcliffe. The Associated Newspapers Ltd. comprise the "Daily Mail," the "Evening News" and the "Weekly Despatch." Complainants continue to exercise their functions as directors.

NEW INDIAN WRANGLERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The Cambridge University Wranglers list includes names of Messrs. R. S. Cavekar, K. Chand, K. C. De and V. N. Kudva. The places of their previous education are not stated.

LATER.

The Cambridge University Wranglers list include R. S. Bavedkar of Poona; K. C. Chand of St. Stephen's Delhi; and the Presidency College Calcutta; V. N. Kudva of the Presidency College, Madras; and Mr. Y. Dietufo of Royal College, Colombo.

CONTROL OF GERMAN FINANCE.

GUARANTEE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission. Note to Germany says that the questions of control of German expenditure, revenue and export of German capital will be investigated by a guarantee committee acting in conjunction with the German Government. The Commission awaits detailed proposals for decreasing the deficit in the German railway and postal estimates.

GERMAN INSULATERS FOR INDIA.

ORDERS TO BE PLACED WITH ENGLISH FIRM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel Wedgewood, Earl Winterton stated that Sir William Meyer would shortly be placing a contract with an English firm to supply German made insulators, as that firm had tendered the lowest estimate.

REDUCTION OF BANK RATE.

LOWEST SINCE 1914.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The reduction of Bank Rate was largely unexpected and it now is the lowest since January 1914 when it stood at three per cent. This step is generally welcomed as assisting trade revival by releasing money for foreign and colonial ventures. Bank has undoubtedly been influenced by the recent reduction of American money rates. Another factor is believed to be Government's desire to facilitate funding of debt and to avoid undermining the confidence in gilt edged securities in view of large loan operations which are pending and also a big Indian loan which is being put on the market at present.

SHAH OF PERSIA DEPARTS FOR SWITZERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Paris.—The Shah of Persia has departed for Switzerland.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IN INDIA.

REVIEWED BY LORD WINTERTON.

POSITION OF SERVICES.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Introducing the India Office estimates in the House of Commons to-day, Earl Winterton reviewed the financial situation in India. He said that the Government of India's finance for the past financial year had undergone the full blast of the World trade depression, but the Indian trade figures for three months—February to April—were showing a favourable balance which suggested that the corner had been turned. Lord Winterton considered that the fact that the Government of India had for the past two years carried measures for increasing the revenue by thirty-seven crores showed that the Government of India was as alive as ever to the imperative need for rehabilitating the financial position and intended to justify the confidence which their handling of the Indian finance in the past had established.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Government of India were most delighted that Lord Inchcape in a public spirited manner had consented to preside over the Retrenchment Committee, assisted by eminent men of affairs with thorough practical acquaintance of Indian conditions. Lord Winterton was of opinion that the names of the members of the Committee would inspire confidence, while the terms of reference closely followed those of the Geddes Committee.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

Referring to the new Indian Loan, Lord Winterton emphasised that it would be entirely devoted to the Indian railway purposes. It was believed that the expenditure of thirty crores on railway for which the Government of India had budgeted would abundantly repay itself, not only directly from the Railways, but indirectly by increasing the prosperity of the country and consequently the Government's revenue. In view of the great natural wealth of India and the increased recognition by both England and India of the need for developing that wealth, he anticipated a revival of Indian progress in that direction.

Lord Winterton thought that Indian public men were more alive to the possibilities of Indian commercial expansion. He was sure that the increased association of Indians with the executive Government was bound to lead to a development which would increase the strength and security of Indian finance.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S MEASURES.

It would be premature at present to make any statement with regard to the measures, the Government of India were likely to adopt as regards the deficit. It might well be that the revival of trade and the increasingly peaceful internal conditions would materially improve the revenue prospects within the current year; but the Government of India would face the situation whatever it was. He would say nothing regarding the cotton import duties or the military policy, but he was prepared to answer questions. There was no fresh communication to make, with regard to the military policy which was unchanged.

TURKISH QUESTION.

Everyone recognised the sympathy of the Indian Muslims for Turkey as a great independent Muslim power under the Sultan. Government fully realised the position and desired to show all respect for those beliefs and feelings. It had never been and never would be the policy of the Government to pit one religion against another. They were solely concerned with securing conditions which as far as possible would do justice to all parties.

After dealing with the political rights of Indians overseas, (cabled separately,) Lord Winterton, dealing with the position as regards the Crown Colonies and the Dependencies, said that the reports of the deputations from India to British Guiana and Fiji would be referred to the Indian Legislature which would decide whether and under what conditions emigration could be allowed thither.

POSITION OF SERVICES IN INDIA.

Lord Winterton said that position of the services in India was one of the most difficult questions with which those connected with India had to deal at the present time and caused great anxiety to the House of Commons. There were grave difficulties. The members of the services had great difficulties with which the Government and Lord Peel fully sympathised. The prices had risen enormously in India. Old amenities and attractions of life to the British Civil Servants in India had largely disappeared. Men in some cases were worse off financially than they were ten years age and some were unable to meet the obligations of their position. Their position was not peculiar in this respect. The Secretary of State was limited by the resources at the disposal of the Government of India. Every provincial budget showed a deficit. A committee was sitting to advise Government where they could retrench. There was no question of making great increase in the Service charge at present, but there were signs that the conditions were beginning to improve, and as they did services must share the benefit.

INDIANISATION OF SERVICES.

Lord Winterton, however, did not think that the material side of the question was the real Service difficulty. They could not expect a real contented service from men who felt that their services were not wanted and whose everyday task was hard and exacting at best and had to be carried out under a storm of vituperation which even responsible leaders of opinion had done something to foster and little to check. He made every allowance for the Indian impatience over the question of Indianisation and certain disappointments; but whatever the future had in store, certainly race hatred would never hasten an era of responsible Government and it would do more than anything else to destroy the chances of Dominion status for India.

RETIREMENT SCHEME.

There was unfortunately good reason for Services belief that some people wanted to get rid of them, but there was no reason whatever for any belief the Government of India or the Secretary of State entertained that idea. Referring to the retirement scheme Earl Winterton said that Lord Peel had reluctantly agreed to the removal of the limitation period in which option to retire was open. Details of this would be announced shortly. He emphasised that this did not represent the desire of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to thin out British members of the Services but hope that the members availing themselves of offer would be smaller than if time limit was maintained. The number of applications to retire had been ninety-seven up to now comprising 40 police and thirty Indian Civil Servants. Numbers were regrettably large but there were grounds for hoping that they would not greatly increase. He emphasised that anyone official, non-official or ex-official doing anything to increase the difficulties or helping to prevent recruitment for the Services was neither helping India or Britain.

INTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATION.

Dealing with the internal political situation Lord Winterton said that since the arrest of Gandhi the country had become progressively quiet while the Local Governments dealt with all the genuine grievances. All that meant return to prosperity. Not the least improvement had taken place in the tone of political controversy. Some of extreme adherents of Non-Cooperation movement doubted efficacy of their faith and were beginning to consider whether much of what they desired could not be accomplished constitutionally. He suggested that the movement would increase and re-emphasised that there was no alteration of policy as a result of the change of personnel at the India Office. He declared the contention that eighteen months experience had shown that the new constitution should be amended and restrictions removed and the opposite contention that the Reforms Act had failed and ought to be scrapped were both absolute fallacies.

INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

The Indian Legislature had established for itself a legitimate place in the machinery of the British Empire. Its debates were conducted with dignity and courtesy reflecting great credit on its members and officers. It was absurd to suggest that the best way of keeping this great machine going was to take it by pieces to see if it could not be improved. Any Government would greatly fail in its duty if it did not allow a reform scheme to work out its own salvation and the capabilities of the electorate were practically untried. The immediate and most urgent task of the Indian non-official legislators was to form a live and intelligent electorate. Electors in India had hitherto had very few opportunities of being instructed in politics and had usually heard only one side. It was unfair not to expect that Indians could make experiments. We ought not to say that they could not be trusted whenever they slightly departed from the British constitutional model, but ought to do everything in our power to assist them to lay sound foundations of the Indian Government.

Concluding, Lord Winterton declared that Britain had not lost faith in herself. War had revealed the worth of the British race and wealth of good qualities of other races in the Empire. Consequently, since the War there had been almost a passionate desire to cooperate more fully with other races while not abating a jot of our belief in ourselves and our world position. He believed that this new conception of the Indo-British relationship would succeed despite all malignant efforts to prevent it. (Cheers.).

MR. SPOOR'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Spoor criticised the "colossal" military expenditure and urged the release of the political prisoners, the revision of the Reform Scheme much earlier than the ten year period, and grant of Dominion Home Rule to India comparatively soon.

Mr. Waddington urged improvement of cotton output and suggested that the customs and excise duties on cotton should be equalised.

Col. Yates criticised the reduction in Indian Army and urged that men should not be prevented from carrying arms to protect themselves. He appealed to Government to give the Indian Civil Service officers parliamentary guarantee for the payment of salaries and pensions.

Mr. Acland expressed opinion that the question of reduction of pay of the British Army in India must be sooner or later considered. He urged that the pay of the army officers in India should be slightly reduced

(Continued on next page)

ECHO OF SAMSUN-

BOMBARDMENT DID NOT DESTROY MUNITIONS.

THE ACTION DEPRECATED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Further information received in London regarding the bombardment of Samsun shows that the Turks had stores and munitions there but the bombardment did not destroy them. The Greek action in shelling an undefended and open town is deprecated in London as detrimental to the prospects of establishing peace and also because the bombardment definitely includes Black Sea coast as the recognised war zone thus serving to encourage the Turks in their policy of deportation.

BOMBARDMENT OF SAMSUN.

ALLEGED OBJECT, DESTRUCTION OF MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Questioned in the House of Commons with regard to the Greek bombardment of Samsun, Mr. Harmsworth said its object appeared to have been the destruction of munitions which were known to have been arriving there from Russia. The Government had no information with regard to the destruction of the non-combatant property. The neutrality of the Straits in regard to the Greco-Turkish conuict was not affected by the passage of the belligerents' vessels through these waters. The Allies had not been notified of the Greek intention to carry out the bombardment and there was no question of their consent to it.

TREATY OF SEVRES.

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION MOTION IN ITALIAN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Rome.—Mussolini, Leader of Italian Fascisti or extreme Nationalists has given notice to the Chamber of a motion demanding cancellation of the Treaty of Sevres and the French and British mandates deriving therefrom.

MR. SASTRI IN SYDNEY.

ENTERTAINED BY MILLIONS CLUB AND LORD MAYOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Sydney.—The Millions Club entertained Mr. Sastri to lunch and he was given a warm welcome. The guests stood for a minute out of respect to the memory of the late Sir Ross Smith.

Mr. Sastri during the course of his speech, mentioned the flight with Sir Ross Smith in which an Australian, a Canadian and a South African also participated, and were all equally proud to belong to the Empire.

Mr. Hughes said that he was delighted Mr. Sastri had accepted the invitation to visit Australia.

Mr. Sastri would speak before the members of the Federal Parliament on June 27th on what he had done there.

The Lord Mayor afterwards entertained Mr. Sastri and said he was entirely in accord with his (Mr. Sastri's) views.

FIGHTING AT SHANHAIKWAN

A FIERCE BATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Peking.—The fighting at Shanhaikwan has developed into one of the most fierce battles in the civil war and there are very heavy casualties. Chang Tso Lin's troops lost the initial advantage, but the Chili leaders are confident of a speedy victory.

AMENDMENT OF CEYLON CONSTITUTION.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE APPROVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said there had been correspondence with the Governor of Ceylon regarding the amendment of Ceylon constitution, and he had approved the appointment of a committee of the Legislative Council to consider the report on future allocation and distribution of seats on the Council.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

CHAIRMEN OF DIFFERENT GROUPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The Colonial Secretary has appointed Sir Henry Belfield to be the Chairman of the Committee to organise the East African group of colonies in connection with the Empire Exhibition. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway will be the chairman of the Eastern group and Sir Frank Swettenham, Chairman of the Far Eastern group.

THE HAGUE.

CONFERENCE ON RUSSIAN QUESTION OPENED.

DELEGATES WELCOMED ON BEHALF OF QUEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Hague.—The Conference on the Russian question opened at the Palace of Peace. The Dutch Foreign Minister who was subsequently elected chairman on the British delegates' proposal, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Queen. The British, the French and the Italian representatives spoke thanking him for the welcome. Sitting of the Conference only lasted an hour.

LATE SIR ROSS SMITH.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Adelaide.—The streets were thronged with dense crowds at early hour for the funeral of Sir Ross Smith. The flags were flown at halfmast, businesses closed and Law Courts adjourned at midday as a token of respect. After a brief service at the Cathedral, the cortege, preceded by a firing party, proceeded to the cemetry. The coffin on which rested the late Sir Ross Smith's decorations, personal equipment and numerous wreaths, was borne on a R. A. F. trailer, escorted by members of the Air Force. Official and private carriages composed a procession two miles long.

ARREST OF CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP BY SOVIET.

VATICAN INTERVENES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Warsaw.—According to the newspapers the Vatican has intervened at Moscow on behalf of Cieplak, the Catholic Archbishop of Petrograd, who was recently arrested by the Soviet authorities.

CALICO PRINTING.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

After two years of negotiations, an agreement has been reached between the Indian section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Calico Printers under which the merchants undertake to supply the printer with grey cloth against a definite date in return for which the printer undertakes to deliver printed cloth to the merchant by a specified date. It is believed the arrangement will influence the cheapening of costs.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF ASCOT GOLD CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Ascot Gold Cup race resulted as follows—Golden Myth first, Flamboyant second and Ballyheron third. Ten ran and the first was three-quarters of length ahead of the second who was four lengths ahead of the third. Betting was Golden Myth 8—1, Flamboyant 20—1 and Ballyheron 8—1.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Notts beat Northants by nine wickets.

TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Lloyd George announced that despite the Government's defeat on May 156K it had decided to proceed with the Teachers' Superannuation Bill in view of the report of the Select Committee (which decided that there was no implied obligation on the part of the Government to continue the contributory system of pensions).

ALLEGED COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The Privy Council has granted Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Publishers, leave to appeal against the judgment of the Bombay Appeal Court in which Messrs. Coopers of Bombay were respondents in connection with an alleged copyright infringement. Lord Haldane expressed the opinion that the case involved an important point of law but their Lordships were not expressing any opinion on the matter.

NEHRU BROTHERS RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 16.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru and Pandit Mohanlal Nehru have been released and have returned to Allahabad. Eleven Congress workers of Basil have also been released and have returned home. A proposed lecture by one of them was stopped by the Magistrate.

KATHIAWAD.

ITS PROBLEMS.

(By Popatlal L. Chudgar.)

I.

Political Divisions.

Kathiawad consists of the following territories:—(1) territories belonging to H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda, known as the Amreli and the Okhamandal District. (2) territories belonging to the British Indian Government known as the Talukas of Dhandhuka and Gogo which are under the Ahmedabad District and form part of the Bombay Presidency. (3) territories belonging to the First and Second Class Indian States. (4) territories belonging to Chiefs possessing limited civil and criminal jurisdiction from third to seventh class. (5) territories under the direct administration of the Government of Bombay known as Agency areas.

Administration.

The territories of H. H. the Gaekwad are governed by the Baroda Government and the British Districts by the British Indian Government as we are not here concerned with them except in in so far as the form of Government prevailing in these two classes serves to illustrate the wide difference between that form and the form existing in the other three classes. In the first two classes the Government is constitutional and based upon law in the making of which the people acting through their representatives have a considerable and determining voice while in the three other classes, viz., the Indian States and the Agency Areas, it is absolute despotism of the Chiefs in the Indian States, and of the executive Government or rather the Governor of Bombay alone in the Agency areas; though the territories are all situated side by side and the customs, manner and mode of life, educational and other qualifications of the subjects of both classes are identically the same.

We are chiefly concerned with the three classes of seditious under the Indian States and the Agency areas. The Indian States of the first two classes possess absolute powers in their own territories of making their own laws and regulations for their own subjects. The powers of the other five classes from the third to the seventh are limited. They are as follows: (Third class:—In criminal matters seven years' imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000; in civil matters:—To hear suits to the extent of Rs. 20,000 in value.

Fourth Class:—Criminal—3 years' imprisonmen and fine to the extent of Rs. 6,000. Civil—Suits to the extent of Rs. 10,000. Criminal—Two years' imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 2,000. Civil—Suits to the extent of Rs. 5,000. Sixth Class:—Criminal—Three months' imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 200. Civil—Suits to the extent of Rs. 500. Seventh Class:—Criminal—15 days' imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 25. Civil—None. (Vide Kathiawar Agency Gazette, dated 14th June, 1866, Vol. IV, page 95).

In these territories the powers beyond the limits described above are exercised by the Bombay Government acting through the Political Officers of the Agency. In the Agency areas the Bombay Government exercise unlimited powers of Government.

Firsth and Second Class States.

As already stated, the First and Second Class States have power to make their own laws and regulations and they are made according to the sweet will of the Chief for the time being, who is responsible to none in the making of the laws and in their administration. He can make or unmake a law at any time he chooses, and his will expressed orally or in writing becomes the law which may ignore or override any existing law with reference to any matter or individual. These States have generally adopted some of the British laws and regulations as their own own with modifications suited to their own particular requirements and some of the so-called advanced or enlightened States have framed a few codes of their own. The position of States below class 2nd is peculiar and embrassing. All these States including those with almost ridiculous powers such as the 6th and 7th class owning hardly two villages with a population of 200 to 300 souls are supposed to have powers of making their own laws and regulations to the extent of their powers and the Agency Officials are supposed to be bound to give effect to these laws in the exercise of their own powers beyond the limits of the powers of the States. There is a good deal of confusion in this matter and the respective powers of these States and the Bombay Government of making laws for these States have not until the present day been clearly and definitely defined. At present the position is this:—Whenever it suits the Bombay Government to make a law or apply their own law to these States they are supposed to be bound to enforce it in their own territories. Whenever these States choose to make a law for themselves the Bombay Government may approve of it or vote to.
prove of it or veto it.

Residuary Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction exercised over these States by the Bombay Government beyond their own powers is called "Residuary Jurisdiction." There is a considerable conflict of opinion about the nature of this jurisdiction. Some authorities maintain that it is a jurisdiction exercised on behalf of the Chiefs themselves by way of supposed or presumed delegation from the Chiefs themselves; others maintain that it belongs to the British Government in their own right and it is what is kept by them after conferring on the Chiefs the limited powers which they derive by grant from the British Government. The question has never been authoritively decided and it remains an open question until the present day.

These States and Agency areas are distributed over four divisions known as Prant, the Sorath Prant and the Gohilwad Prant. The principal seat of each prant is called a civil station.

The area covered by the first and second class States is roughly 15,000 miles of territory with a population of about 17 lakhs of souls. That covered by States from 3rd to 7th class is about 3,000 miles with a population of two lakhs of souls and that covered by Agency areas is about 2,300 miles with a population of about two and a half lakhs of souls. There are at present in all about 66 States of whom seven are in the first class, seven in the second class, eight in the third class, nine in the fourth class, fifteen in the fifth class, seventeen in the sixth class and three in the seventh class.

The Agency areas may be sub-divided into what are known as Thana Circles and Civil Stations. There are the following classes of Agency Officials:—

(1) In each Prant there is a Political Agent, a Deputy Ploitical Agent and a certain number of Thandars one for each circle in the Prant.

(2) Over all of them is the officer known as the Agent to the Governor whose principal place is at Rajkot in the centre of the Province.

The Political Agent,

The Political Agent for each Prant acts as the diplomatic agent of the British Government in their relations with the Indian States situated in this Prant. He is subordinate to and under the control of the Agent to the Governor in all his dealings with the States, the Agent to the Governor in his turn being responsible to the Bombay Government. The powers of diplomatic interference of the Political Agent in the internal affairs of the States are never expressly defined and they always vary according to the changing policy of the Paramount Power which is regulated by no considerations other than those of expediency. They also vary according to the relative strength of a particular Political Agent and the weakness of the Chief he is dealing with. For example, if a Chief is weak and a Political Agent is strong the latter would claim and enforce a right to have the determining voice in the betrothal or marriage of the Chief himself or any members of his family or in the appointment and dismissal of the smallest official in the State. If a Chief is strong he may oppress his subjects, deprive any number of them of all their property, throw them into prison at will and keep them indefinitely confined and the Political Agent feels powerless to interfere. The above refers to the powers of a Political Agent to interfere in the internal affairs of a State of the first or second class. The second sort of powers which a Political Agent is supposed to possess is to arbitrate between inter-statal disputes, and to regulate the extradition of offenders from one State to another. The third kind of powers are the powers of exercising "residuary jurisdiction" over States of class 3rd and below in addition to his powers of diplomatic interference which are much larger in the case of these States than in the case of the first two classes. The fourth set of powers are those of conducting the executive and judicial administration of the territories known as Agency areas. In the executive side of these powers he manages many estates of miners collectors tributes and a number of local cesses and dues, supervises municipal matters, looks after the education of the sons of the Girasias and attends to innumerable other matters of domestic and every other concern of all the land-holders and Girasias in his jurisdiction. In fact, he is the be all and end all of everything in these areas. He imagines that his powers are infinite and unlimited and though he is nominally or apparently responsible to the Agent to the Governor, the latter soldom interferes in the orders passed by the Political Agent as his prestige is considered to be above everything else and must prevail against all other considerations. In carrying out these executive functions he is assisted by his Deputy Political Agent. In the judicial side of his powers, he is a District Magistrate for his Prant in Criminal matters and has all the powers of a District Judge in Civil matters he being the principal court of original civil jurisdiction for his Prant. In exercise of these powers he hear appeals against the orders of the Thandars in criminal cases and entertains civil suits of any amount above Rs. 5,000.

Quasi-Judical Power.

He has besides these powers certain other powers of a quasi-judicial nature in which he hears what are called Political suits, that is to say, suits to which one of the parties may be a jurisdictional Chief upto 4th class or in which disputes relating to the interests of the tributary Chiefs of whatever class, in regard to sovereign rights, jurisdiction, tribute or allied payments, maintenance to members of the Chief's family, etc., are raised. Such then are the powers of the official known as a Political Agent. Though his powers are so wide and various and embrace the well-being of so many lakhs or persons, he is as a rule a military official. He comes with absolutely no administrative experience and is often absolutely innocent of even of the rudiments of law or jurisprudence and is yet supposed to be competent to efficiently discharge the duties of a District Magistrate and a District Judge and decide the most complicated questions of law. The Deputy political Agent is supposed to be the assistant of the political Agent in the carrying out of his executive duties and in judicial matters his powers are those of a second class subordinate Judge and first class Magistrate. The Thandar is also invested with powers of a third class Magistrate and has the jurisdiction to hear civil cases upto Rs. 500 in value. Above all those officials, there is the Agent to the Governor who has powers over all the States in the whole of the Province and who is the appellate authority over all Agency Officials. He administers the finances of the Agency. He has an assistant known as Judicial Assistant who hears appeals in Civil, Criminal and Political cases (when referred to him) and is the President of the Chief Court of Criminal Justice in Kathiawad which has the powers of a Sessions Judge. The laws administered in all these courts of the Agency are not the laws of the British Indian legislature as such but they are adopted either adverbation or with modifications and applied by notifications of the Governor of Bombay, who claim full, absolute and unlimited powers to make or unmake any law they please and admit responsibility to none in doing so except perhaps to the executive Government of India.

The above in short is the present position of Kathiawad and form of Government prevailing there. It will have been noticed that in all the three classes of territories, it is identical and is nothing short of absolute despotism.

(To be continued.)

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IN INDIA

(Continued from previous page.)

and the very insufficient pay of the civil servants increased.

SIR THOMAS BENNETT'S CRITICISM.

Sir Thomas Bennett said the Indian Civil Servants were as discontented as the English. He hoped that the House would see that Civil Service was adequately maintained. He emphasised that the Europeans share the opposition view with regard to the excessive military expenditure and said it would be most advantageous if the belief that expenditure had been imposed on India by the Imperial Government, could be dispelled.

JOYNSON-HICKS' PROTEST.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks protested against Sir William the recent speeches of Mr. Spoor in India with regards to the early consummation of Home Rule, as making the position of the Government of India more difficult. He read the letter of Colonel Wedgwood sympathising with the Indians convicted of trying to corrupt the troops, and declared that this sort of thing was bound to swell the tide of sedition in India.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD'S DEFENCE.

Colonel Wedgwood defended his action as an endeavour to keep the two races together and mentioned that he sent letters to the Viceroy with a request to forward them if he the (latter) considered that they would do no harm. Colonel Wedgwood suggested that Lord Winterton should visit India to ascertain opinions of the Governors. He believed that a majority of the Governors would express the view that enormous difficulties of the present situation were owing to the ill-will of the population and would favour taking the risk of shortening the transitional period quickly reaching the final stages of Dominion Home Rule. Concluding he urged for an early enquiry into the working of the dyarchy.

Sir Charles O'Man denounced those responsible for the Prince of Wales' visit to India for risking the most beloved Prince as an experiment with a view to tiding over the crisis in India.

Sir Percy Newson predicted that India, if left to herself, would soon be the most strongly protectionist country in world.

LORD WINTERTON'S REPLY.

Lord Winterton, replying to the debate, described the development of the Railways as the supreme and urgent question in the development of India at present. He declined to discuss cotton duty as this year's Indian Budget had been passed but he was ready to discuss the main question at length on a future occasion though it was a most delicate and difficult one. Lord Peel was ready to fully consider the Lancashire representations but the day had passed when Lancashire could suppose its interest in India must be considered as paramount.

Lord Winterton hoped it would be possible to modify the declaration required of the Civil Servants wishing to retire on proportionate pensions, so as to remove any objection thereto. He feared he could not hold out any great hope of possibility of a greatly increasing number of British doctors in India, but it might be possible, by improved arrangements, to make doctors more available especially in the scattered districts. He was fully aware of the difficulties of the situation which Lord Peel was considering. He declared that the Army officers in India were not at all over paid. No economies would be made which would leave them without proper living wage. The increased cost of Army Headquarters' staff was due to technical improvements. Lord Rawlinson was fully alive to the necessity of further economies when possible. He could not admit that the cost of military defence of India was at present extravagant. The proportion of the military to the general expenditure must be high in view of the Frontier which had to be defended. No system of governing India would ever enable an avoidance of that expenditure. With regard to Waziristan Lord Winterton said the policy of occupation was decided by the Government of India two years ago with the full concurrence of the Imperial Government which had not been departed from. In view of the fact that the country had only recently been pacified, it would be inappropriate to discuss the details but he was convinced that the steps taken were necessary. He declared that Col. Wedgwood's statement that there were twenty-thousand political prisoners in India was quite inaccurate.

Mr. Dennis declared that Lancashire did not want its interests to be paramount in India but only wanted reversion to the policy of free trade with India.

The estimates were adopted unanimously.

INDIAN'S RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

THE ACUTE DIFFICULTIES

LORD WINTERTON'S HOPES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 15.

During his speech introducing the India Office Estimates Lord Winterton referred to the political rights of the Indians overseas and said it was a subject which intensely interested India. He recalled that the principle which was laid down at the last Imperial Conference that Indians lawfully domiciled in any part of the Empire should enjoy the rights of citizenship was not accepted by South Africa. It would be foolish to ignore the fact that acute difficulties remained there and he could only trust that time would provide a solution. The Government of India had recently communicated with the Union Government on the subject and he hoped the result would be a solution of the difficult question. There had been several speeches made in South Africa which led to belief that the Government of the Union was fully alive to the difficulties. The outlook in regard to the other Dominions was brighter. Canada, Australia and New Zealand had accepted the Imperial Conference resolution and it only remained to devise means to translate the principle into practice.

Dealing with the position of Indians in the Crown Colonies and the Dependencies, he said the Indian Government was still considering the difficulties that had arisen in Kenya. Perhaps it was unwise to say anything at present but he was hopeful that a settlement would be reached which would be satisfactory to the Indian nation.

THE "TIMES" COMMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 15.

Lord Winterton's review of the Indian situation in the Commons is regarded by the "Times" as representing a moderately hopeful view of the situation. His sympathetic attitude towards Indian opinion on retrenchment, on the Indians' status in the Dominions and on the Turkish claims for independence, is however, says the "Times," recognised as an encouraging symptom which is likely to fortify the Indian Government's sincere effort to co-operate in the awakening of the Indian ideas. The "Times" thinks that in the present conditions of rapid changes the Imperial Government should give the Indian Government a greater liberty of initiative than hitherto and emphasises that the essential thing at present is to give the Reforms a clear field. "This is the year of opportunity and the past difficult condition may become more difficult later."

I. C. S.

NO LIMITATION OF PRIOD IN OPTION FOR RETIREMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 15.

Lord Peel has agreed to the removal of the limitation of period during which the mebers of the Indian Civil Service must exercise their option of retiring from the Civil Service.

GOODS WAGGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ORDERED FROM MESSRS. CAMMELL LAIRD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 15.

Messrs. Cammell Laird have received orders for 150 all steel covered goods waggons for the Great Indian Peninsular Railway and for 250 for the Assam-Bengal Railway.

COTTON GROWING.

INDIAN PRODUCTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

STOCKHOLM, June 16.

The Cotton Congress discussed the effect of a short time week on the textile production. The British delegate contended that this prejudicially affected the employers, operatives and his country but benefited the countries where such restrictions did not apply. The Congress agreed that there ought to be a uniform system but deprecated a legislative regulation of hours. The Committee was detailed to draft a resolution. The Lancashire delegate, Sir C. Holroyd, referring to the precarious cotton production the world, particularly foAmerican, expressed an opinion that every effort should be made to extend cotton growing in India and said the Indian staple was too short for Lancashire trade but good enough for many countries. An increase of the Indian crop would release a corresponding amount of other growths. He suggested a federation should investigate the favourable possibilities of an extensive cotton growing in China and said great dependence was placed on the fine Egyptian cotton. In conclusion he drew attention to the alarming increase in the consumption by the American mills of their own crops.

FLYING BOATS FOR MAIL AIR SERVICE.

NEW TYPE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 15.

A new type of flying boats seating six passengers, and fitted with Rolls Royce 350 horse-power engines, are being built for the Cherbourg-Southampton mail air service, which will begin to operate in September in conjunction with the Trans-Atlantic steamship companies, thereby shortening the journey between France and England.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 15.

Messrs. Montagu's weekly report says:—"The market has shown a lack of animation. The chief feature has been its smallness which has rendered the price, peculiarly liable to be influenced by an excess of demand or supply though the amount of excess would never be considered really important in active conditions. China has supported the prices here, and in America there has also been a demand from the Indian Bazaars and from bear covering. The Continent and India have been sellers but the United States have not shown much disposition to let out. The silver market has not pronounced tendency and unless unforeseen factor intervenes the prices may keep somewhat within narrow limits."

There was a tragic scene at the University College London to-day when at the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Sanderson, Headmaster of the Oundle School had a fatal heart attack.

BRITISH GUIANA.

INDIAN DEPUTATION RETURNS TO BOMBAY.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, June 16.

Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillai of Madras, and Pundit Tiwary of Allahabad, Members of the Government of India Deputation to British Guiana landed in Bombay to-day after seven months absence. Mr. Keatings, retired Agricultural Director of Bombay, the other member, stays in London.

They held joint and separate investigations in British Guiana and Trinidad, heard witnesses and recorded evidence. The members met in London and discussed several issues.

CAUSE OF DELAY IN REPORTING.

The report to Government is delayed, pending the receipt of recorded evidence and some official Trinidad documents.

The British Guiana Government themselves are not prepared for immigration for another two years on account of a slump is sugar. There is not sufficient and satisfactory work for labourers already there, as several sugar estates are dismantled. The members state that they can therefore wait and submit an exhaustive report with all evidence before them.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR MAY'

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 15.

The Board of "Trade Journal" states that imports for May were £88,000,000, exports £58,000,000 and re-exports between £8,000,000 and £9,000,000 compared with £80,000,000, £55,000,000 and £9,000,000, respectively, for April.

MUNITIONS BOARD CASE.

ACCUSED DENY CHARGES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

The Munitions Board Case against P. B. Billingharst, H. P. Blackburn, J. Stoddard and P. H. Michael, which commenced in 1920, is nearing completion. Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day all the four accused filed separate written statements denying the charges and pleading not guilty. Arguments of counsel on both the sides will commence to-morrow.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE CONTINUES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

There was no change in Indian seamen's strike situation. A large number of seamen assembled in the shipping office to-day, and several of them seemed to be willing to sign agreements, but could not do so, owing to the intimidation of agitators. Saolon boys, numbering about 150; struck work to-day.

Stevedore coolies did not join to-day. The steamer "Sangora," now lying at the salt golas, was unloaded to-day by Madrasee coolies.

MINERS STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 15.

Ten thousand miners have struck in South Wales owing to the refusal of certain miners craftsmen to join the Miners' Federation.

(Continued from col. 6.)

sea for hundreds of years. It is not possible for a single moment that these old tars would, in case of a panic, which certainly took place on the "Egypt," place themselves in boats and run away for their lives. So far one side has made statements and the other side has denied them. In the meantime it might be stated that the men have lost all their effects on the "Egypt," but they are thankful they have been able to save their lives.

DID LASCARS CARRY REVOLVERS?

SURVIVORS SAY "NO"

Surviving passengers of the P. and O. liner "Egypt" who reached London confirmed the stories telegraphed from France as to the Lascar crew having rushed the lifeboats, but enphatically denied that the panic-stricken men carried arms, says the "Daily Herald."

The identity of the passenger who, at the point of the revolver, turned some of the Lascars out of a lifeboat and filled it with women has now been revealed. He was Captain G.D. Carr, an Indian Army officer, and when he stepped out of the train at Victoria yesterday he gave a graphic description of the last minutes on the sinking ship.

"What happened was this," he said. "The Lascars got out of hand. They rushed the boats. One boat got away filled with Lascars. A second had only Lascars and firemen in it, but was not full. Practically the last boat was being launched when I felt that I must take action.

"I drew my revolver and held them up while the women got into the boat.

"None of the Lascars was shot, and they had no revolvers. They were simply panic-stricken, and rushed the boats.

"I got into the boat, up to my waist in water, and made the Lascars get back on to the ship.

"It was a very lively ten minutes, and I think I was the means of saving several women through my action."

Professor Turnbull said he did not believe the story about the Lascars having revolvers.

Mrs. Turnbull, asked if it was true that the Lascars had revolvers and threatened the passengers, replied. "I did not see any revolvers, and I think that statement is incorrect."

"EGYPT DISASTER"

LASCARS ARRIVE IN BOMBAY.

EMPHATIC REPUDIATION OF CHARGES.

The P. & O. steamer "Macedonia" which arrived in Bombay on Friday morning brought in it over a hundred of the crew belonging to the s.s. "Egypt" which was wrecked off Ushant on the evening of May 29 (Saturday). For the information of the readers it might be mentioned that the "Egypt" left London on the noon of May 19th for India, and when she had steamed some distance she encountered very dense fog in the English Channel. The fog did not disappear even in the Atlantic Ocean. But the Captain was an experienced officer and he, perhaps, took all the precautions necessary to meet any danger. The first port he had to reach was Marseilles where the "Egypt" had to take a further lot of passengers. When she was off Ushant, however, she struck the French steamer "Seine," belonging to the France-Baltic Company, which was steaming for Havre from La Pallice. This was a stout vessel built to cope with ice fields and her captain was Le Barzic, also an experienced officer.

On the evening in question, while the "Seine" was steaming cautiously in the fog suddenly she saw the "Egypt" in front of her and her captain at once tried to take his vessel astern. But, it was too late and the collision took place. The impact was terrific; the "Egypt" rushed forward with a huge rent in her side with the water pouring inside, and disappeared in the fog again. On the "Egypt," at that time, the passengers were making themselves ready for their dinner in the dining saloon and confusion reigned supreme. It is really impossible to say whether any of the passengers in the "Egypt" have any coherent idea of the sequence of events which followed soon after the terrible crush. That was humanly impossible. Every one, no doubt, must have thought of his own or his dear one's safety, but they all rushed on the deck. No mistake about that. In twenty minutes the "Egypt" had disappeared in the deep. In the meantime the "Seine" reappeared on the scene and rendered all assistance possible to the men and women who were in the water. This was made possible owing to the disappearance of the fog. On the deck of the "Egypt" itself, it must be remembered, there was dense fog, and everybody was rushing hither and thither. A boat was lowered, but the rope gave way, and it became useless. There was confusion worse confounded. The "Seine" rescued 29 passengers and 210 erew.

REPUDIATION OF CHARGES.

It was in this state of mind that some of the passengers have made statements against the lascars on the "Egypt." It was stated that the lascars got hold of two boats and made away with them, and it was also stated that the conduct of the Lascars and the "Chinese" stewards was the subject of bitter comment. However, one of the passengers rose to the occasion with a pistol in his hand, and threatened to shoot the Lascars, and they gave way and the good passengers were saved. That was the charge levelled at these Asiatic seamen, particularly at the Lascars. One and all the Lascars, seen emphatically repudiate the charge brought against them. They deny that they rushed to the boats, fighting their way all along, and got off. It was stated that the men had knives and sticks to fight with. Such a statement on the very face of it is absurd. The Lascars state that in the confusion that ensured, it was utterly dishonest and false to say that the Lascars, instead of rushing to the deck to save their lives all in a hurry, were searching for knives and revolvers. deny that they ever used the knives or revolvers. May be, the men also managed to get into some of the boats which the passengers were occupying, and no doubt this action on the part of Asiatic seamen was too much for the White passengers.

NO USE OF REVOLVERS BY LASCARS.

The men who are unable to give any coherent account of the events that took place on the "Egypt" on that fateful evening repudiate indignantly that they used any arms for the purpose of saving themselves. The Goanese stewards are also emphatic in denying that they made a rush towards the boats or that they, in any way, caused a panic among the passengers by their cowardice. None of them had any revolvers, and it was not possible, therefore, for them to use any. The "Chinese" stewards mentioned by one of the passengers must have been, probably, the Goanese stewards—at any rate the Chinese are not here and there was no opportunity for them to repudiate the false charges brought against them. One man admits that he heard two shots but he is unable to give an further account of this. One and all they are unanimous that the Indian seamen did not behave in a way which would reflect the slightest discredit on them. Only a thorough going enquiry into the occurrences could elicit any real fact and conclusions. From passengers in a panic, blinded by race prejudice, rushing forward to save themselves, it is impossible to expect any sane or coherent statements. So is the case with the Indian seamen. None of them is able to give any proper account.

The charges and denials might be left there. The survivors who got into the "Seine" were landed at Brest and the men were lodged into the sheds on the morning of Sunday. They were given all the food that was available which, unfortunately, was very little. At night on the same day they got their full meals.

It might be mentioned that among the Lascars themselves there are many kinds of people—there are Kabulis or Pathans, and there are the sea-faring men who have spent their lives on the sea and whose forefathers had been braving the perils of the

(Continued in col. 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Easthoet-no-Diso: Bank Holiday.
S.S. "Caledonia," with homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Preliminary Meeting of Kathiawadi people in connection with the Kathiawad Political Conference, Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 6-30 p.m.
Public Meeting at the Bhuleshwar Khadi Exhibition, 3rd Bhoiwada, 5 p.m., Gokulnathji Bava to preside.

SUNDAY, June 18.

Sup: mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan close at 11 a.m.
Gandhi Day: Celebrations by the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 3-30 p.m.
Ceremony of receiving the statue of Lokmanya Tilak from Mr. V. P. Karmarkar, the Indian artist, the Temple of Industry, Girgaum Road, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, June 19.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual General Meeting, 6 p.m.
The Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting Canada Bldg., 4-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	7	30	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express..	12	5	14	10
Poona Express	22	45	2	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ..	9	0	22	0
Madras Express	20	15	8	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Pass Passenger	21 30	7 5

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SONALKAR—Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram Sonalkar, B.A., L.L.B., aged 37, Superintendent Political Department, Secretariat, Bombay, (son-in-law of Mr. B. V. Kharkar, Appraiser H. M. S. Customs) died, at Bombay, on 15th June, 1922, of heart-failure. Deeply mourned by his relations and friends.

R4061

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS

MAHILA MANDAL MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Working Men's Institute a meeting of the Mahila Mandal will be held to-day (Saturday) at 1-30 p.m. in the Damodher Thackersey Mooljee Hall, Pothawadi, Parel. Mrs. Manoramabai Bhise will deliver a lecture on "Joint Family System." All ladies, living in Parel locality, are requested to attend.

LORD ZOROASTER'S ANNIVERSARY DAY.

In memory of the passing away of Lord Zoroaster—the renowned Prophet of ancient Iran, the Parsis, his modern followers, will hold a public meeting this evening at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall when readings from Gathas and Shanameh will be given in Persian and Gujrati followed by sacred songs from the Parsi girls and short sermons from Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla and Mr. K. J. B. Wadhia. Specially composed poems will be recited in English by Mr. H. A. Tata and in Gujrati by Mr. R. N. Master (Adil). Mr. Erwad Noshirwan Burjorji Desaiji will preside. The meeting is open to the Parsis only.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha, a public lecture on "Bramhanya" will be delivered by Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona to-day at the Gandharva Maha-Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Madhavrao Anney of Yavatmal will preside.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

GANDHI DAY.

AT GIRGAUM.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. at Marwadi Mahavidyalaya.

IN THE FORT.

Under the auspices of the A Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-morrow Gandhi Day, at 8-30 p.m. in Sheth Kanji Kaetsis' Wadi, Mint Road. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. Burjorji F. Bharucha and others will speak.

AT VILE PARLE.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee a public meeting will be held under the Presidentship of Mr. Shivjee Devshi to celebrate the Gandhi Day to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Vishveshwar Ambaram Hall.

AT GHATKOPAR.

The Gandhi Day will be observed to-morrow at Ghatkopar, at 7-30 a.m.

A LADIES' MEETING.

A joint meeting of ladies under the auspices of "Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Mahila Samaj" will be held at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on the 3rd Gandhi Day (18th June) at 3-30 p.m. Dr. Sawarkar will speak on the occasion. All the ladies are cordially invited.

THE GHATKOPAR STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopal Students' Union, Mr. Ratanlal Maneklal Mehta, who has recently returned from America, will deliver a public lecture on "My Impressions of America," to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Ramji Assar School Hall. Mr. Mansukhlal Ranjibhai Mehta will preside.

LOKMANYA'S STATUE.

The ceremony of receiving the statue of Lok. Tilak from Mr. V. P. Karmarkar will take place at the Temple of Industry, Girgaon Road, to-morrow at 9-0 a.m. Mr. A. L. Nair will preside.

GANESHA LODGE.

A lecture will be delivered on Sunday the 18th instant at 5 p.m. at Vaidya Brothers' Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane. Thakurdwar, on "Swadharma" by Mr. Vithal Balakrishna Misra.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RULE AGAINST "THE CHRONICLE."

WARNING TO NEWSPAPERS.

The King-Emperor vs. Marmaduke Pickthall, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle."
(Before Justices Martin and Crump.)

This was an application presented by the Government Pleader to grant a rule against the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle."

The facts material to the case have been fully given in the following order of the Court:—

"This is an application for a rule against the editor, printer and publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle" in respect of the issue in that newspaper on the 8th June of an article entitled "British Justice," and purporting to be "pertinent comments" appearing in the "Freeman's Journal."

We grant the rule for two reasons: First because this article is a comment on a case pending in this Court, namely a criminal prosecution of a serious nature against one Hasrat Mohani in which the maximum sentence provided by the Code is one of death. At the trial before the Sessions Court, the learned Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict of the Jury and consequently the case is referred to us under Section 307 Cri. Pro. Code, Subsection (3) of that Section provides that "the High Court may exercise any of the powers which it may exercise on an appeal, and subject thereto it shall after considering the entire evidence and after giving due weight to the opinions of the Sessions Judge and the Jury, acquit or convict the accused." In other words the trial of this serious charge is still pending before this Court, and it has been so since the letter of reference of the learned Judge of the 11th May 1922, if not earlier.

Therefore I warn newspapers in general that any comment on a pending case such as this, whether the comment is against the accused or in his favour, we cannot and will not allow. Apart from that, I think it proper to point out at once that this article involves a serious misrepresentation of the facts. It represents the Judge as sentencing the prisoner on a charge on which the Jury had found him not guilty. This is an entire misconception. The Sessions Judge has no power to pass any sentence under the circumstances having regard to the verdict of the Jury. The High Court alone can convict and sentence or acquit the prisoner. What the prisoner was convicted of by the Sessions Judge was on entirely a different charge. There is a right of appeal from that conviction but whether it will be exercised I do not know. But that is no excuse for making this entirely false statement in a public newspaper, and also for adding certain comments such as the heading and the description "pertinent comments."

It will be observed that the "Freeman's Journal" is an Irish Newspaper, and it may well be that they are quite unacquainted with the rules in this country about trials by a Judge and trials by a Judge and Assessors. But because in a foreign country—for to us in India, Ireland is a foreign country,—ignorant statements may be made by foreign newspapers, that is no reason why they should be copied and adopted in this country as being true. It is sufficient for me to say, that it is no defence in an ordinary civil action for libel for the Defendant to say "somebody told me this was true, and hence I am not liable even if it is absolutely false." The person who repeats false and scandalous statements is personally liable for those statements.

What view will be eventually taken on the hearing of the rule is a different matter. But I make these observations merely in the hope of putting a stop to a public mischief of this sort viz., false comments in a pending case of a serious nature.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the crop report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 13th June:—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Savantwadi and Kolhapur. Lands are being prepared for sowing of kharif crops. Sowing continues in parts of the Konkan, Karnatak, Poona and Satara. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday the 21st instant at 9 p.m. in Kamatipura 9th Lane (Girls' School compound).

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Byculla D. C. C. will be held on Monday the 19th instant at 5-30 p.m. in Mr. V. A. Desai's Office (72, Apollo Street).

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above will be held at Ghaswala Building, Suparibag Road on the 19th instant at 9 p.m.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The Opening Ceremony of the Sydenham College Building (near the Sir J. J. School of Arts), Hornby Road, will be performed by the Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A. (Cantab), D. Sc. (Calcutta), Minister of Education, Bombay Government, on the 23rd June, 1922, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Akita Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The rate for Press telegrams from India or Burma to Holland, via Eastern, is five annas a word.

MEETING OF NAIRS.

The place of the meeting of the Nair residents of Bombay will be Simplex Building, Povalla Street, Girgaon instead of the Vanitha Vishram Hall as announced yesterday.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

The Public Lecture arranged under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha re "Anti-Turkish Agitation is postponed to the 24th instant owing to the absence of the speakers from Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

1st Sunday after Trinity.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Woodward "EC." Hymns—210, 195, 320, 170.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, Canticles—Chants—Hymns—166, 200, 23.
Collections for Poor Fund.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru sailed from Singapore for Bombay via Penang and Colombo and is expected to arrive here on the 1st prox.

CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK

STEADY PROGRESS

The Annual General meeting of the above Bank was held yesterday, Sir V. D. Thackersey presiding. The following report was submitted to the meeting.

The profits for the year amounted to Rs. 1,02,582-15-0; an 'ad-interim' dividend at six per cent. had been paid for the past half year and it was now proposed to pay another dividend of nine per cent (making 7 1/2 per cent for the whole year) absorbing in all Rs. 52,500; Rs. 21,082-15-0 were carried forward to next year's account.

The report further stated:—"As will be observed from the balance sheet there has been a considerable increase in the working capital of the Bank, during the last twelve months. It is a matter for satisfaction that the Bank was in a position to meet all demands from Co-operative Societies, despite the very severe financial stringency which occurred during the last few months of the year under report.

There was some further progress achieved during the year in the direction of transferring to various Central Banks the work of financing and supervising primary societies and guaranteeing unions which are situated within their respective spheres of operations. There has been on the other hand, a striking growth in the demand from other districts societies which still continue to be financed direct by this Bank.

Societies in liquidation which are indebted to the Bank numbered 33 at the close of the year, and there has been a corresponding growth in the amount of outstandings from such societies. The Board also regret that owing to the exigencies of the season and the prevalence of conditions of scarcity over large areas of the Deccan during the last few years, the amount of overdues shows some increase over last year's figures. The year that has just ended was an unfavourable one for some portions of the Presidency, and a part of the outstandings will have to be carried forward to the next year. In view of all these circumstances, the Board hope that you will see that there is ample justification for making a further contribution of Rs. 15,000 to the Reserve for Doubtful Debts, and to carry forward a fairly substantial portion of the profits to the next account.

In view of the raising of the average rate of interest at which advances were made during the year, an increased contribution has been made to the Sinking Fund for Debentures, which now amounts to Rs. 1,43,197-13-3. The Board regret to inform you that Government have refused to grant permission to the Bank to raise fresh Debentures at a rate slightly above the present rate on Government borrowings. The Board have already informed Government that, under the circumstances, the work of financing Co-operative Societies for redemption of debt or agricultural improvement will be rendered very difficult.

A sum Rs. 10,500, equivalent to the dividend payable to shareholders above the 9 per cent. limit—beyond which profits are divisible—has been credited to the Societies' Share of the Divisible Fund for the triennium commencing with the year 1921-22. Payment slips were issued during the year to societies to which rebate was due for the last triennium."

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said:—Before formally moving the adoption of the Bank's Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1921-22, I would like to invite your attention to a few features in the progress of the Bank's work during the last twelve months. During this period, you will observe, the working capital of the Bank has increased by over eighteen lakhs. Fixed deposits show an increase of 13½ lakhs, and current and savings accounts of over 4½ lakhs. On the assets side, you will find that there has been an increase of 6½ lakhs in loans to societies and banks, and of about half a lakh in cash credits. Investments in Government securities have increased by three lakhs, and, apart from the balances in Current Account with various Banks our Bank held at the end of the year a sum of Rs. 7,00,000 in deposit with approved Banks. The net profits for the year have, in view of this growth of capital, naturally increased, and the amount of profit for the current year is Rs. 95,037 as against Rs. 79,684 earned for the year 1920-21.

These figures are evidence of a satisfactory position in more respects than one. In the first place, it is good to find that in a season of considerable shortage of money when the market remained extremely tight for practically the whole of the second half year, the Bank was able to obtain deposits in an increased measure without having had occasion to raise unduly its rates of interest on borrowings. An interesting feature of recent years has been the increasing tendency on the part of the cooperative societies of all types, throughout the Presidency, and particularly, primary societies affiliated to the Branches and Urban and Central Banks, to use the Bank as a balancing centre. As evidence of this tendency, I would note that the volume of deposits from cooperative institutions grew considerably during the year under report, a large number of current accounts were opened by cooperative societies and credit instruments such as drafts, hundies, cheques were used in an increasing measure.

From another point of view it has been a positive advantage to the Bank and to the movement in general that the demand on its resource has not been very brisk. As observed above, the past year has been one of intense anxiety in the financial world and the resources of all Banks have been subjected to a severe strain. The transfer of business to Central Banks at this period, enabled the Bank not only to avoid the strain but to accumulate considerable resources in Government Securities and floating deposits in Commercial Banks which will be of incalculable value to the movement in times of stress. I have already drawn your attention to the fact that investments outside the Cooperative Movement increased from a lakh to eleven lakhs in the past 12 months. These investments constitute a strong fluid resource for the Cooperative Movement in the Presidency. It is the desire of myself and my colleagues on your Board of Directors to strengthen these resources still further, and to assist Central and Urban Banks in building up similar resources out of their own Capital. I am sure you will agree with me that this is the best policy that can be adopted in the interest of Cooperative Societies in the Presidency who have, as mentioned above, placed their surplus funds with us and have begun to treat this Bank as a balancing centre.

DEBENTURES.

Before concluding, I would like to refer to the decision of Government on the proposal I mentioned to you last year of raising additional debentures at a rate slightly above that paid on the present borrowings of Government themselves. Our present non-withdrawable Capital is nearly 16 lakhs, but the amount of debentures issued is only Rs. 7,59,000 as against twenty lakhs which we are entitled to issue. Owing to the increases which have taken place in the rates of interest since the scheme of debentures was approved by you and by Government, it is no longer possible to get a market for our debentures carrying as they do interest at 4 per cent only. At the same time, it is in advisable to issue them at a heavy discount and have to write off the resulting loss. On the other hand, the nature of the Bank's business is such that without the support of a strong substatum of long term Capital, the Bank cannot expand. Even ordinary loans for agriculture purposes, on the average, take three years to repay themselves, at any rate in all dry tracts of the Presidency. Under these circumstances, it will be risky to the Bank to extend its business if its Capital is composed of funds obtained on a short term basis. Further, one of the primary objects of the Bank was to assist agriculturists to redeem their old debts with the aid of loans obtained by primary Societies from this Bank. Owing to paucity of long term Capital, the Bank is prevented from extending this useful line of activity, and without financial help no active efforts at debt redemption can be undertaken in the Presidency. The problems of land improvement, of the construction of wells, of purchase of agricultural machinery or plant also stand on the same footing. It is a matter for regret that Government have failed to appreciate the important bearings of this proposal of ours, and I can only hope that on reconsideration they will revise their views and by enabling the Bank to raise fresh debentures at market rates assist in providing the requisite long term Capital for the relief of our peasantry from the burden of debt and for the improvement and organisation of our agricultural, industry.

APPRECIATION OF MANAGER'S SERVICES.

Before concluding, I should like to express the appreciation of the Board in regard to the valuable services rendered by our staff during the year and more particularly by your Manager, Mr. Vaikunth Lalubhai Mehta, who has for the last ten years managed the affairs of your Bank with great success. It is well-known to all who know him that the work of your Bank and of the Cooperative Movement is a labour of love to him and he has used all his energies for the Bank for a comparatively small salary. The demands on Mr. Vaikunth's time for other public movements have been very great in recent years and it is to the advantage of the country that his ability should not be confined to the Bank only but should be utilized for the welfare work which he has been doing for some general movement of Cooperation and other welfare work which he has been owing for some years. Your Directors have, therefore, agreed to the desire of Mr. Vaikunth to relieve him of the detailed management of your Bank which will be in the hands of a Manager, and it is proposed to appoint Mr Vaikunth as a Managing Director of your Bank so that he may devote part of his time to the most important work of your Bank. The arrangement will secure for the Bank the expert knowledge of Mr. Vaikunth, while it will also free him to do other welfare work in the Presidency. I am sure you will consider this arrangement quite satisfactory.

With these remarks, I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report and the Accounts.

The report was adopted and the dividend sanctioned. The old board of directors was also re-elected for the ensuing year.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

LADIES KHADI PROCESSION.

Mandvi District Congress Committee has organised a Ladies' Khadi Procession to take place to-morrow (Sunday) the 18th instant in the morning at 9 a.m. The Procession will start from the Hall of Ladies' Branch of the Committee, Central Bank building, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi. All ladies are requested to attend the procession.

LADIES PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of ladies will be held, under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee (Ladies' Branch) on Sunday the 18th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) in the Committee's Hall (Ladies' Branch) Central Bank building Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, to celebrate the 3rd Gandhi Day. Shrimati Maganbehen, Shrimati Noorbanu, R. Muraj and others will speak. Shrimati Tapibai will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (Standard Time) in Shri Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajanwadi, Khadak, Mandvi to celebrate the 3rd Gandhi Day. Shriyut Gangadhar Rao. Despande, Shriyut Zaboor Ahmed, Shriyut Prabhudas Ladhabhai Modi Shriyut Shivjibhai Dewsi, Dr. M. B. Velkar and others will speak. Shriyut Vithalbhai, J. Patel has consented to preside.

MOONSOON AT LAST.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, June 16.

The Bombay monsoon has been active in the Peninsula and has extended locally into the central parts of the country. A feeble western disturbance is approaching the northwest Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, West coast of the Peninsula, south Hyderabad, Local upper Burma, Bengal, Behar, East United Provinces, Central India, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls also occured in Orissa, south Rajaputana, Gujarat and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein one inch, Bassein one and a half, Diamond Island two, Kyaukpyu eight, Akyab three, Bhamo two, Tezpur one and a half, Dhubri one, Silchar three, Cherrapunji four, Mymensingh and Dharbanga one and a half, Gorakhpur three, Udaipur and Sutna one, Amraoti three quarters, Nagpur one and a half, Raipur and Jagdalpur one, Bombay two, Ratnagiri one and a half, Karwar three, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Cochin, and Mercara two.

Forecast:—Extension in south Bengal and United Provinces.

CORONER'S COURT.

CHILD RUN OVER BY BULLOCK CART.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Jagubai, aged about eight years, who was collecting earth and playing on the Clarke Road with her younger brother at 10-45 a.m. on the 14th instant, when she was knocked down, run over and killed by a labour cart driven by Rama Vithu. The girl's mother, who was seated in an open space near the road, ran and rescued the son. The cart stopped about two paces from the girl. The body of Jagubai was removed to the morgue.

The deceased's mother said that on seeing the cart she shouted to the driver before the child was knocked down but the driver took no notice and gave no warning to the child.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death from her having been knocked down by a bullock cart, driven without due care by Rama Vithu.

BUDDHA SOCIETY IN BOMBAY.

At the desire of some of the leading citizens of Bombay a Buddha Society has been formed Bombay whose head office is for the present ept in Nair's Building, Lamington Road. he object of the society as briefly laid down to promote the study and comprehension of he life and teachings of Lord Buddha and to orm a meeting ground of all who love and evere Him. Intending members are requested to send in their names to the Provisional ecretary at the above place before the 26th nstant, the day of the General Meeting.

KALIDAS.

AN EDUCATING FILM.

The Cinema industry in this country is obviously in its infancy. It has, therefore, the defects natural to every new undertaking. But if one could judge from the film which the National Film Co., are producing and which depicts the life-story of Kalidas, the greatest poet of ancient India, its future may be predicted as more or less certain. Kalidas' life, at least as much as can be traced from the documents left to us, is full of interesting episodes and experiences which give the fullest scope for the ingenuity and the skill of the producer. The National Film Co., have evidently realised the opportunity and made the utmost they could out of the materials at their disposal. Kalidas' early life, it will be remembered, was an unenviable one. He was then regarded as a simpelton who was a burden to every one of his acquaintances. The miserable wanderer was, however, a useful tool in the hands of the prime minister's son, Vilas, who utilised him for his own purposes. Vilas, who was rejected by the princess Kamalini, out of spite, proposes the disguised Brahmin wanderer as a suitable husband for the princess. But he is found out by the princess and Kalidas, who is now exasperated beyond all human endurance, prays to Kalika, the goddess, for some little gift of intelligeace. He is on the point of committing suicide when the goddess intervenes and gives him the gift he desires. The poet who was till then was but a simpleton is now turned into one of the most brilliant composers of his times. He is accepted as one of the royal poets at the Court of Raja Bhoja. The film depicts the chief incidents of his life. The acting is better and more restrained than is usually the case with indigenous productions. The technique as regards the photography is decidedly superior than revealed in common films. It is true that there has been a little mismanagement as regards the furniture and the architecture which shows a distinctly modern aspect. The film is on the whole a decided improvement. It is time that those interested in the glories of ancient India took a more active interest in its literature than they have done upto now. They could not do it better than by visiting the Imperial Cinema and reviving their memories by the aid of scenes displayed there. The greatest poet of India will give them an idea of the status which poets and literary men occupied in the community and at Courts of ancient India.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED IN RAWALPINDI.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, June 15.

A Congress Bulletin states that a number of Congress and Khilafat volunteers have been arrested at Rawalpindi, while picketting liquor shops.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

"MOST SUCCESSFUL & DARING FEAT"

The Associated Press, correspondent writing from Rongbuk Glacier, Base Camp, on 28th ulto., on the Everest expedition, in the course of a lengthy message says:—

"Between May 13th and May 21st was carried out a most successful and daring feat of high mountaineering that has yet been recorded, and not only that but one of the greatest feats of pure human endurance in any field of activity."

SAMALDAS COLLEGE.

A RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

(Associated Press.)
BHAVNAGAR, June 16.

It is rumoured in certain papers that the Samaldas College is being reduced to a second-grade College. There is absolutely no foundation in this rumour. The College classes proceed regularly from the 20th instant.

ALLAHABAD BANK DACOITY CASE.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, June 16.

In the Allahabad Bank Dacoity case all the accused denied that they had anything to do with the dacoity, or that any currency notes were found in their possession.

CABLE ITEMS

Paris.—The Chamber has voted ten million francs as preliminary expenses for the 1924 Olympic Games.

Rio de Janeiro.—The Portugeese airmen, who was arrived at Bahia last week, are ontinuing their flight down the coast and have arrived at Victoria.

Mr. A.N. Bishop F.A.I.S., accompanied by Mr. F. Scralett arrived in Madras by the Calcutta Mail on June 15th. Mr. Bishop is suggested in confidential quarters as most likely to be chosen for the post of Australian Trade Commissioner for India.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gawlior has arrived at Government House on the 15th June.

Washington.—An attack has been made in the Congress on the alleged non-enforcement of prohibition on the Shipping Board vessels, in the course of which Mr. Lasker, chairman of the Board, explained that it was necessary to supply drinks after the three-mile limit had been passed in order to compete with the foreign vessel traffic.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

K. S. L. (5) BEAT CUSTOMS (2)

Play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground. Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. the weather was delightful and three was not even a drizzle to mar the serenity of the proceedings, a state of things which was in marked contrast, to-day before yesterday's heavy down-pour of rain.

The day's game proved an extremely one-sided affair, as one team enjoyed a preponderating superiority over the other. The combatants of the day were the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and the Customs teams. The Infantry team is a very formidable combination, excelling in every department of the game. They are decidedly one of the strongest teams of the year and they experienced but little difficulty in disposing of their adversaries with a score of 5 goals to 1. It is indeed a farcry from the Customs Hockey team to the Customs Football team. For the former the Customs are able to parade an excellent eleven, whereas their football eleven is a loosely strung team, with little or no combination between the component groups.

From the very start there was no question of who was going to win. The K. S. L. I. easily asserted their superiority and carried their attacks into the Customs territory. The Infantry quintette proved a set of veritable hustlers and never gave the Customs defence line breathing space. Less their centre forward was judiciously fed with balls and as a result before the first half had closed three goals were scored. Potts and Bilby tried their level best to ward off attacks but owing to the Customs forwards proving an unenterprising lot the ball gravitated continually back to the Customs goal area.

Three goals were scored in the second-half, two falling to the lot of the K. S. L. I. and one to the Customs. As in the first-half the attack throughout was conducted by the K. S. L. I. the Customs team was throughout practically on the defensive and the occasions their forwards crossed the middle-line could be counted on the fingers. But for the erratic shooting of the Infantry forwards half a dozen more goals could easily have been bagged by the K. S. L. I. The Customs secured their only goal through a corner which they forced their opponents to concede and in the resulting melee D. Lynn secured the goal for the Customs. A word of special mention is due to Lynn the Customs goal-keeper. He effected innumerable saves and was responsible for avoiding half-a-dozen goals. The K. S. L. I. goals were secured by Woodham, Carter, Millard and Lee. In previous matches the K. S. L. I. defeated central Y. M. C. A. by 6 goals to nil and the Customs defeated Bengal United by 2 goals to nil.

The teams were:—

K. S. L. I:—Goal: Sgt. Smith; Full Backs: Sgt. Evans; Sgt. Oliver; Half Backs: Sgt. Flavel; Lieut. Carter; Woodham; Forwards: Pt. White; Lee; Newman; Millard Henson.

Customs:—Goal Lynn; Full Backs: Potts; Bilby; Half Backs: Michael; Gyles; Bower; Forwards. Wright; Morris; Singlehurst; D. Lynn; Clark.

Umpire.—Mr. Harwood.

To-day's Match.

Y. M. C. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, June 15.

To-day's trading was confined to two hours market being closed at 2 p.m. as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Damodar Chowby, an old and respected member of the stock exchange whose death was reported this morning. The opening was quiet, Howrahs and Clives falling away a few annas after the first transactions. Later, both hardened on receipt of better news of the dock strike, and at 2 p.m. there was a rather more confident tone with buyers at 46-8 for Howrah and 6-4 for Clive. Other jute shares were dull and lifeless. In the absence of buyers only one or two transactions were put through in Dunbars, but Kesorams attracted attentton and improved somewhat as the morning progressed. Other cotton prices may be quoted unchanged. There was rather more enquiry for certain coal stocks. Kuardi, Jherriah, Kosoonda Nyadeo, Baraboni and Gopalichuck were dealt in and with little scrip coming to market sellers generally obtained satisfactory rates. There were one or two buyers of Bansjorah at 37 and Burrakur were not difficult to place at 37-8. Bengal Timber were called for in industrial section and Titaghur Paper at 12-4, but sellers showed no keenness. The Indian Wood products, Frank Ross and Madan Theatres were available but buyers' ideas were mostly too low. Imperial banks were easier with sellers in evidence. Following were closing quotations,—

Cotton:—Agra United 7-8, Dunbar 422, Kesoram 13-12, Mohini Mills 5-12, Tinnevelly Textile 13-8.

Jute:—Alliance 513, Clive 45-8, Anglo India 375, Birla 7-4, Empire 60, Gourepore 600 s.o.l., f.u.d. and (pref.) 84 f.u.d., Howrah 46-8, Kamarhatty 603-8, Kankarrah (pref.) 89 f.u.d., Lawrence 462-8, Nuddea 59.

Coal:—Baraboni 15-8, Gopalichuck 18, Kusoonda and Nyadee 30-8, Ondal (6 per cent pref.) 70 f.u.d., Sudamdih 4-8, Talcher 8-2.

Miscellaneous:—British Burma Petroleum 10-8, Bengal Paper (pref.) 44-8, British India Corporation (ord.) 8, Indo Burma Tin 5, Indian Enfield Cable 3-14, Bengal Paper (debenture 6 per cent.) 80 a.l., Gourepore Jute (debenture 5 per cent.) 82.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and nine sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and nineteen thirty-two pence.

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The Insurrection in Dublin.		2	3 0
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The Indestructible Nation.		5	4 0
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M. V. PANDIT, B.A.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 17, 1922.

CONSTANCY.

On the 11th of March 1922, Mahatma Gandhi was arrested. On the 18th of March he was sentenced to a term of six years' imprisonment. For many months the Government of India had hesitated to take so drastic a step. For many months previously the reactionary advisers of Lord Reading had urged him to scotch the Non-co-operation movement by removing the very head and front of its offending. These counsellors were supported by the great bulk of the British Press, by non-official European opinion in India and possibly by Sir Sankaran Nair. Others whose advice obtained a hearing from the Viceroy opposed the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. These maintained that the removal of the one man who had by sheer force of personality imposed the doctrine of non-violence upon the Congress and the people of India, would assuredly precipitate widespread disorder. They were answered in unequivocal terms by that side in the debate which eventually prevailed. "Better a sudden and unprepared outbreak of rioting", they said, "than organized Mass Civil Disobedience which under Repression will make of India a greater Malabar and of every Indian a Moplah." Finally, the arguments of expedient force prevailed. Mr. Montagu had almost been removed and there remained none in authority and power to support a hesitant Viceroy who till then had favoured the strategy of Fabius Cunctator. Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest man in India, was quietly arrested at Ahmedabad, and the next morning there were Military and Police demonstrations in every town of India. No disorder ensued. Despite the fact that the arrest had been anticipated all over the length and breadth of India, there was not so much as a *hartal* in the land. Forgetting that their dispositions of troops and Police showed clearly that they had expected widespread disturbances, the advisers of Lord Reading then claimed that they had read the mind of India aright—that their advice had been justified by the event.

But none of the Viceroy's advisers had been right. The manner in which India received the arrest of the Mahatma and, later, his conviction to a long period of imprisonment, had nothing to do with the Government's actions. India merely obeyed loyally the last injunction of her leader. It was Mahatma Gandhi's doing and no other's that an event, which in any other country of the world would have led to most serious disorders, merely confirmed the quiet resolution of India's millions to persevere in the course now clearly revealed to them. Nor did the arrest and conviction of the Mahatma kill the Nationalist movement. On the contrary they gave added life to it. None who attended the recent Lucknow Conference but failed to be impressed by the spirit of stern determination animating the deliberations of both the Congress and the Central Khilafat Committees. Here there was no vestige of hesitation nor of pessimism. The Nationalist movement is as instinct with virile life to-day as it was in those fateful early days of March. Lord Reading's advisers have been proved false prophets. They anticipated sporadic disorders and coals of fire were heaped upon their heads by a perfectly self-controlled country. They anticipated the decline and death of the Congress Movement or at least its weakening; the Lucknow Conference gave evidence of neither.

But however admirably the country as a whole has behaved, it has not yet done all that its incarcerated leader required of it. Good progress indeed has been made, but the task is not yet completed. Much remains to be done. Then, there is, (or recently was) Maharashtra. In a recent publication on Chinese art-crafts we noticed a poignant little folk-tale apposite to the subject of India's reaction to the arrest and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi:—A Chinese Philosopher passing through a burial ground noticed a young and prepossessing lady dressed in white (the Chinese mourning colour) sitting beside a newly-made grave, which she was fanning vigorously with a fan. To her he said: "Madam, you interest me greatly; will you tell me why you are fanning the grave?" The lady merely scowled in reply whereat the Philosopher repeated his request explaining that he was a philosopher and a student of human nature and that therefore he sought an explanation of her strange action. But the lady remained uncompromisingly mute. As he was leaving the cemetry, a Chinese servant accosted him, saying:—"I saw you speak to my Mistress and am sure you were asking her why she fanned that grave. The reason is this: My Mistress and my Master who died a fortnight ago were passionately devoted to each other. When my Master was on his death-bed, my Mistress weeping said:—'If you die I swear I will go into a nunnery.' My Master replied, 'Swear not that; it is too hard a life for one like you who is still young.' My Mistress then said.—'Well, if I do not go into nunnery I swear I will never marry again.' My Master replied: 'Swear not that either; it is too hard a promise for a young woman to keep. Swear only that you will not marry again until the sods on my grave are dry.' The lady kept the vow but found even this short period of loyalty to one whom she had loved too irksome and that was why she was striving to assist nature dry the sods on her late husband's grave by fanning them! Let it not be said of India's Congressmen that they found their vow, voluntarily made at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi, too irksome to keep. Some there are in Maharashtra who seem to resemble the lady of the story. They were brave with words of avowal in the presence of the Master they loved and followed. But now that the guiding hand has been removed they strive to quibble with the terms of their promise. Unstable as the lady of our tale, they yearn to bestow their affections upon other leaders who would lead them into the Councils. As for their earlier vows entered upon so bravely—they seek to quibble with these—to assert that non-violent Non-co-operation may be attempted as well within the Council Hall as without. But the truth is that their words show as clearly as the antics of the fan-waving lady, that, when they made their brave promises, they gave themselves credit for more steadfastness and stability of character than they possessed. For, the Mahatma and the Congress, like the lady's first husband, only exacted from Congressmen a promise of patience and a promise of loyalty not too difficult to keep. Fortunately for India, however, the waverers are few in number. The Lucknow Conferences have proved this.

CHEMISTRY AND INDUSTRY

The School of Applied Chemistry attached to the Bombay National College was started last year with a view to train up students in industrial chemistry. The necessity and the economy of the scientific management of different industrial processes have been, to some extent, realised of late by the captains of Indian industry, but they have been unable to recruit such managers from fresh graduates of the existing universities mainly because mere knowledge of the theory and practice of science does not sufficiently equip a student to enable him to adjust himself to factory conditions or to cope with factory problems. The study of chemistry, moreover, if it is divorced from its application to everyday purposes, becomes dry and lifeless, unless provision is made for the support of every principle by a multitude of varied experiments and the establishment of every new chemical property by a host of verified facts. But such ideal provision is not possible in India in the present circumstances, and even some of the richly endowed American Universities have not been able to attain it. The only other way of lending life and interest to the study of chemistry is to lay stress on the useful things that chemistry has given us or rather to start from some familiar things and to trace them backwards through the different transformations to the elements of nature. Such constant reference to useful and familiars things emphasises the relative importance of the different elements and compounds. Further interest can be created in this study by constant visits to the chemical branches of textile mills and dyeworks, oil mills, soap and paint factories, gas works, glass works, tenneries and the like. Not only will such visits make the students familiar with the chemical processes carried on in factories but also give them sufficient insight into chemical engineering, the study of which is neglected in India in the absence of model factories attached to educational institutions. The National College has, therefore, undertaken, with the means it commands, to train up students in applied chemistry not merely on a laboratory scale but on a factory scale. It will not, of course, neglect the study of pure science, but will strive to make it interesting by constant touch with its practical application to industrial purposes. Students will also be taught chemical engineering and the necessary portions of biology, mathematics and physics. The course extends over four years, three years to be devoted to the study of general chemistry and laboratory work with factory observation, and the fourth year to factory apprenticeship and special laboratory work for a particular industry. Thus, divested of its dryness, the subject will be readily grasped and familarity with its application to actual factory work will enable the students to undertake the intelligent supervision of one or more selected chemical processes. This branch of the College has been so far financed by Mr. A. B. Godrej, who gave a munificent donation of rupees three lakhs to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. But it is to the interest of all the Indian industrialists to see that a properly-equipped institution is maintained for the turning out of technical chemists to take charge of different industrial processes. The maintenance of such institution is beyond the capacity of a single individual, however rich or philanthrophic he may be, but the co-operation of a number of capitalists will enable the College to give proper technical education to our young men.

Notes of the Day

Mr. Sastri's Trip.

When Mr. Sastri's trip to Australia was announced, every Nationalist wondered why the right honourable gentleman would not proceed to South and East Africa where his countrymen needed him more. The Liberals were scandalised at the merest suggestion that their hero, whose tour through Europe and America smacked almost of a royal progress, was flying away from danger, at any rate from humiliations, with the hyper-sensitiveness of an Indian, to use his own phrase. They hastened to assure us that his visit to Australia was a diplomatic move to solve the problem of Indians abroad by applying to it one broad Imperial formula instead of attacking it piecemeal. Australia was selected for the experiment, following the principle of least resistance, so beloved of the Moderates. The "Age" of Melbourne tells us that Australia would gladly grant franchise a few Indians but it is afraid as to the effects of this step in South Africa and Canada. The "Age" is wise in its own way though we can assure it that India does not look forward to Australian support in the struggle she is waging for equality of status in the British Dominions. The journal further observes that the grant of full citizenship to Indians in Australia might force the hands of the Imperial Government. Sastric logic indeed! It is not the grant of full citizenship to Indians in Australia that will force the hands of the Imperial Government, but the advent of Swaraj in this country that will force the hands of all Dominions to do justice to the domiciled Indian. The comments of the "Age," however, are not without their "valuable educational results." They are the index-finger to the mentality of the Whites in the "British Commonwealth." Will the Moderates profit by them?

Deliberate Deliberations.

From the year 1900 to the year 1922 the Calcutta Corporation, we are told by the Associated Press, "has been considering the question of erecting model dwellings for the poorer classes." This lengthy period of consideration has now come to an end. After twenty-two years of deep thought during which several committees have brought powerful minds to bear on the matter, the Corporation has now decided that the scheme cannot be carried out as the finances of the Corporation have other urgent demands upon them. This is probably not a record in lengthy deliberation but it is good—or rather, bad—enough. The Government of India have possibly beaten it, for we have heard of a mutiny veteran receiving his medal fifty years after, it was earned. There are, however, probably few members of the present Calcutta Corporation who were members when the scheme was first mooted, and the project must have been something of a lucrative business to the many committees who have sat upon it and been paid for their trouble in attending Corporation meetings. Perhaps, indeed, if the sum total of the charges for membership attendance, if these were paid, which this scheme has cost the Corporation in the past twenty-two years were arrived at it would be a figure almost large enough to pay for the cost of the scheme which is now scrapped for want of funds. Bidding farewell to the scheme must have seemed a horrid wrench to the Calcutta Corporation—like saying good-bye to an old and very valuable friend. The Calcutta Corporators if this matter is a sample of their work, seem to be a great deal too deliberate when they deliberate.

The Frontier Province.

"As a Minister in the Punjab and as a resident in that province I am opposed to amalgamation; but as a native of Dera Ismai Khan I jump at the idea." So said Lala Harkishanlal in the course of his evidence before the Frontier Enquiry Committee. It is not difficult to understand why Minister Lala Harkishanlal was opposed to amalgamation of the province as a whole; but one fails to make out why he as a resident of the Punjab should not have favoured the re-amalgamation of the four settled districts. These districts were separated from the Punjab twenty years ago apparently to relieve the Punjab Government of the heavy responsibility of administration. Since then, as a number of witnesses have shown, the residents of these districts have been subjected to untold sufferings at the hands of trans-border people. Pathetic accounts of kidnapping and raids were related. "We have passed for over a score of years sleepless nights and anxious days" said some residents of the settled districts. Even the Minister, though opposed to restoration of these districts, evidently for no valid reasons, declared in no uncertain terms how these people had suffered enormously because of their geographical association with the backward Frontier districts politically, educationally and industrially. Lala Harkishanlal said: "He had business dealings in some parts of the settled districts of the Frontier Province. It was his opinion that these people were entitled to a better system of Government than the present one. The separation of these districts from the Punjab had led to a great many disadvantages to their people in the matter of political, educational and industrial advancement. If that province had continued to remain as part of the Punjab its people would now be sharing the benefits of the institutions which the Punjab at present possessed." But he seems to have failed to notice that there exists intense dissatisfaction among the educated and intelligent section of the population. They feel that they have been victimised to pacify the Frontier tribes. It is opposed to all sense of justice and fair-play that a section of people should deliberately be made to suffer at the hands of their turbulent neighbours to suit the political expediency of a province. The Punjab Government, no doubt, will be required to pay extra attention to the settled districts to lift them to the standard of their own province. But that would be nothing compared to the permanent good that would accrue to the people whose interests have so long been grossly neglected in order to create the the buffer state of the N. W. F. Province.

A Serious Allegation.

Lala Harkishanlal's views about the administration of the Frontier Province have a special significance. He admitted that there was something radically wrong in the whole administrative machinery and recommended a clean sweep of the class of men that at present ruled that province and added that new blood must be introduced by recruitment, from a completely new atmosphere, of persons who had no prejudices about nor even experience of the Frontier Province. What answer have the Government of India got to make to the serious allegation of Lala Harkishanlal that the raids and attacks on the British subjects by the transborder people had increased, because the Government of India had been pandering to the tribes in money and in other ways?

Fashions.

A local contemporary publishes world-shaking news in a special cable. It is that "the correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that the arbiters of fashion have decreed that the waist-line in ladies' dresses is to return to the normal position just above the hip." We confess to having been extraordinarily unobservant in this regard and for the life of us we cannot tell where ladies have hitherto worn their waists—whether at the neck or at the knee or round the right wrist. It must, we fancy, be a trifle trying to be a fashionable society woman in the West never knowing where her waist is going to be to-morrow, or whether it will be abolished altogether by the Paris "arbiters of fashion" and we are a trifle surprised that the writers of short stories in the women's magazines have not exploited this harrowing uncertainty. Surely moving scenes might be portrayed somewhat on the lines of what follows:—Edwin knelt in humble adoration at Angelina's feet—at least that was what he thought he was doing But the arbiters of fashion had been busy overnight and Edwin was labouring under a delusion. "I lay my heart at your beautiful little feet!" he said in a voice that choked with emotion. Angelina regarded him coldly. "I am not a frump" she replied. "I am in the height of fashion. You are not kneeling at my feet but at my waist which is now worn round the ankles!" Abashed, Edwin rose and moodily left her presence. The next afternoon he called again to press his suit. "Angelina!" he implored in a voice quivering with passion. "Be mine! I yearn to clasp you in my arms!" Angelina's blushes came and went unnoticed beneath the rouge on her freshly painted young cheek. "Edwin," she said "I am yours!" and he rose and would have clasped her to his manly chest but she suddenly remembered that her waist was now by the decree of the arbiters of fashion worn round her forehead, and that to perform the embrace properly, Edwin, who was a short man, should climb upon a chair and encircle her head. And so we will leave the happy lovers. Needless to say they lived happily ever after though Edwin never knew where his Angelina's waist was. But with charming tact she explained every morning at the breakfast table where her waist was to be found that day. Only one untoward incident marred their felicity. Once Angelina discovered Edwin embracing the maid-of-all-work. But he explained readily that he had understood that Angelina's waist for that day was worn by the maid, and the explanation sufficed.

"Political Untouchables."

In their zeal to put down the political awakening among the people, some of the intolerant officials of the Punjab seem to think that any stick is good enough to beat the people with. It is impossible to describe all the methods of officialdom. We quote the following, as a typical illustration of the official mentality in the Punjab:

"Kahuta, a Tahsil in Rawalpindi District, is a centre for recruits for the army situated amidst hills. Water is very scarce there. There are 16 wells in normal times, but two of them become dry during these days of summer. Amongst the two other wells, one belongs to the District Board, wherefrom the inhabitants always used to get their supply. But as all men and women, Hindus, Sikhs and Mahomedans take a very great part in the Congress certain officials have thought it fit to prohibit the people from taking any water from the District Board well. One or two policemen are always seen on guard at the well. It is reported that certain Chowkidars use very filthy language to women and others, who come to that side. No other water place or well can be found in about two miles of the surroundings of Kahuta, nor can one well now in use give sufficient supply to a population of nearly 4000. It is presumed that water in this well will also become dry in a short time."

We have taken the report from a recent issue of the "Tribune," and we note that the statement of facts has not been challenged so far by the Punjab Government, whose publicity department is deluging us with an incessant rain of Press-notes and communiques seeking to refute various allegations made in the Punjabi Press. The facts, stated above, by the Secretary of the Rawalpindi District Congress Committee, constitute, if true, a most formidable indictment of official methods. Hitherto we were aware that, in some provinces, an evil custom prevented people belonging to the "untouchable" classes from drawing water from the common well. It seems that some of the Punjab officials, finding themselves in desperate straits for means to crush the political life of the people, are now out for creating a new caste of political untouchables in the province. After this, who will deny we are living in an era of progress and reform?

SIR P. M. MEHTA MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though "The Bombay Chronicle" and the "Central Bank" are the living and luminous monuments of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, there are people who keep on enquiring, as to what has become of the Mehta Memorial Fund; whether the statue has arrived from England, and if so, when is it to be unveiled? May we known the reason for this unusual delay? Will the Secretaries kindly issue an explanation and expedite matters?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION.

FIVE FELLOWSHIPS IN PUBLIC HEALTH TO INDIANS.

A Press Note states:—

The Rockefeller Foundation, International Health Board, in America, has offered, with the approval of the Government of India, five Fellowships in Public Health to Indians to be selected by the Advisory Board of the Indian Research Fund Association. The fellowship will be open to Graduates or diplomats in medicine or science only. Men holding salaried appointments under Government will be preferred. Selected candidates will receive a monthly stipend of $100 (dollars) from the Rockefeller Foundation, if single and of $166.66 if married, in addition to tuition and travelling expenses to and from the United States. Selected candidates will have to leave India at least one month before the dates on which the courses in Public Health Schools commence in America, i.e., in January or September.

Applications with testimonials together with details of qualifications and character should be submitted to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay (through the Head of the office in the case of those holding Government appointments) before the *end of June* 1922, for transmission through the Government of Bombay to the Scientific Advisory Board with whom the final selection of candidates rests.

Further details and the form of application will be obtainable on application to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.

HOLKAR VS DOONY CHAND.

CLAIM AND COUNTER-CLAIM SETTLED

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

At the High Court to-day, Justice Buckland disposed of a suit brought by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore against Seth Doony Chand. It was to recover four lakhs of rupees from the defendant. There was a counter-suit in which the defendant claimed damages for alleged failure by the Maharaja to carry out an agreement between the parties in April, 1917. The Maharaja agreed to advance to the defendant eight lakhs on the security of the Ocean Press, Calcutta Cigarette Factory and certain properties in Wellesley Street, the defendant agreeing to redeem the "Ocean Press" from a prior mortgage. The Maharaja advanced four lakhs, but the defendant never redeemed the "Ocean Press" and eventually sold the properties in question. The Chief Justice of Indore was examined and he supported the Maharaja's case.

His Lordship granted the decree to the Maharaja for four lakhs with interest, and dismissed the counter-suit.

THINK OF YOUR SONS FUTURE.

JUST THINK for a minute what it will cost you to prepare him for a profession as a Doctor, Lawyer or Engineer and when it is all done he will never make a fortune in these competitive days.

If you advertise in any Bombay or Calcutta papers for a I.C.E., L.M.S., or L.L.B. you will get at least one thousand five hundred replies from people willing to work for even one hundred rupees per mensem. Surely this is not much of a return for all the money you have spent and all the time he has spent studying. Why don't you break away from this obsolete custom.

Another thing. In Bombay for instance, a coolie can earn Rs. 5 per day, and a gharriwalla Rs. 10, a Taxi Driver Rs. 25 and yet a Professional can only earn Rs. 100 per mensem.

Just look around you in your own District and see what opportunities there are for making money, dozens of them, there must be.

Take the Transport Problem for instance It is still unsolved in your District, still as slow and unreliable as it was 200 years ago, and more expensive, bullock carts, gharries and Tongas are still doing their work as badly as ever and why is that so.

Surely in these fast moving money making times some one should see that a fortune is awaiting the man who improves it. Aren't you the man? Why not start a business for your Son and make him an illustrious business man. The money you would spend in his Profession could be much better spent in a Transport Company in his name and one day he may become a Millionaire.

Just think what a Transport Company could make in your District. A three ton Lorry can carry as much as ten bullock carts, and ten times as quick, can go with ease up steeper hills and over worse roads. And people will pay more for quick Transport.

Here is an exceptional opportunity, a consignment of British Quad 3 ton Lorries have just arrived in Bombay, and are to be sold at Invoiced price plus landing and clearing charges in order to sell quickly. Why not come down to Bombay yourself and see the Lorries at work and you will be able to appreciate what they can do in your own District. Bring the money with you then you can take the Lorry back if you like it.

THIS IS THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME AND YOU SHOULD'NT MISS IT.

British Quad, four wheel drive Lorries, new and unused, Ex. Government stock complete with tyres jack, k't tools, two side lamps and one tail lamp. Ready for the Road. Price Rs. 15,000 or nearest offer.

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BOMBAY.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A CHOWKIDAR.

CASE AGAINST TWO SOLDIERS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 15.

The case against Gunners Stephens and Eaton of 13th Battery R.F.A. charged for alleged murder of a chowkidar, Mehta, in the tailor's shop of the barracks was heard to-day before Mr. A.R. Wallace I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow. The prosecution story was that the two accused with Gunner Spillane were drinking in a canteen on 1st June at about 9 p.m. The accused went to a tailor's shop where the chowkidar was accustomed to sleep. Other soldiers who were sleeping out heard the sound of beating in the tailor's shop and saw that the Chowkidar came out of the shop feeling as if he was very much exhausted. The accused followed and threw him into a well close by and the next morning when the shop was opened the Chowkidar was missing and dots of blood were seen and it was reported to the police and the body was found in a well. All prosecuting witnesses were examined to-day. The case will be taken up to-morrow for defence.

BURMA COOPERATIVE STORES.

STOPPAGE OF PAYMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 15.

Owing to financial stringency the Burma Co-Operative Stores Limited which was formed last year to combat high prices, has stopped payment and called a meeting of creditors. Retail business is being continued. The shares were subscribed by large numbers of Europeans principally in small lots entitling shareholders to receive dividends on purchases.

ARREARS IN CIVIL COURTS.

INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE FOR MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 15.

The "Madras Mail" understands that the question of arrears pending in the various civil courts in the Presidency which are said to aggregate to about 100,000, is likely to be the subject of investigation by a small informal committee which will be constituted in consultation with the Chief Justice of Madras.

RICE THEFTS CONSPIRACY CASE.

DY. SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE AS CO-ACCUSED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 14.

Three additional accused in rice thefts conspiracy case include the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Port Trust Foreshore Supervisor and a race horse trainer, the first and the second claiming trial as European British subjects. Owing to the Government Advocate being unable to devote his whole time to the case Mr. Oscar DeGlanville will prosecute. The case ha been fixed for Friday and applications for bail by the new accused have been refused.

RETIRING A. G. G. IN BALUCHISTAN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The following communications have passed between His Excellency the Viceroy and the Hon. Sir Armine Dew, Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan:—

From His Excellency the Viceroy:—As you are about to lay down your office I desire to express my appreciation of your administration of your charge and of the courageous manner in which you have discharged your responsibilities and laboured for the peace and well-being of the people of Baluchistan. I wish you all prosperity and happiness in the years to come.

From the Hon. Sir Armine Dew:—Much touched by your Excellency's kind message of appreciation and farewell for which am extremely grateful.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY CLUB SECRETARY.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 15.

Sergeant R.J. Maccormach. Honorary Secretary and Treasurer S. and T. Corps Sports Club, Karachi, was sentenced to-day at the Sessions to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment for embezzling various sums of money between June and October 1921. In pleading guilty he said his circumstances were difficult and as no one supervised the accounts at that period the temptation was too great. He told the court he would refund the money. Accused had put 16½ years' service.

EDITOR OF KARACHI "HINDU" ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 15.

Mr. Jhamatmal Lakhasing, editor of th "Hindu" was arrested yesterday mornin at Hyderabad and taken into custody fo failing to furnish the bail.

A defamation case filed against Dr Choitiram a former editor of the "Hindu by the President of the Ghari Yasin Muni cipality, Sind, has been fixed for hearin on July 5th.

It is understood that Major Generarl Burnett Stuart, Commanding Madras District, proceeds home shortly as the Director of the Military Operations and Intelligence at the War Office.

MAHARASHTRA MULSHI CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If you will now permit me Sir, I should like to comment very briefly on some of the statements made at the All-Maharashtra Mulshi Conference held on Sunday last. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. C.V. Vaidya, asserted that "only a small portion of the 12 lakhs of the citizens of Bombay would directly be benefitted by the Scheme." (One is glad to see that at least this is now conceded, and I take it that the "small portion" would be exclusive of the Mammonworshippers of Bombay.) He asked if railway rates would be reduced, and the prices of mill-made dhoties, used by the poor, go down. Now, Sir, railway rates depend on the total cost of service plus the margin of profit that our commercial railway system makes. They do not depend on th supply of electric power to a small sectio of the system, which supply by itself does not represent the total cost of service to the whole system. The supply of electri power to the two local railways would mean, as I have explained, increased service, and I hope cheaper service, in rendering the expansion of a congested city possible, which in itself is an advantage to the lakhs of people living in Bombay that cannot be measured in terms of money. Was it possible to give the increased service on coal fuel it would mean a tremendous increase in the number of waggons alone for the increased traffic, electric locomotion being quicker and more economic than fuel locomotion for short distances. Then again a large number of waggons would have to be employed in the transport of coal. And the cost of the service would consequently be higher, and so also, therefore, local rates.

Similarly the prices of dhoties depends on the cost of manufacture, and the margin of profit. It depends generally on the equation of supply and demand. It does not depend entirely on the power that is used in the manufacture. Increase the *supply* of dhoties, and their prices will automatically go down. But you cannot increase the supply without extending manufacture, and you cannot extend manufacture without extending the volume of available power.

Mr. Vaidya advises the Tatas that if they had undertaken a number of smaller schemes, instead of such one big scheme it would not have been necessary to evict these poor people. Any Engineer would tell him that assuming that there were natural facilities for undertaking a number of smaller schemes, the installations required for them would have to be multiplied and would be prohibitive in their cost, apart from the increased cost that would result in the operation and supervision of number of small and scattered units, to the point of making the enterprise unremunerative and therfore unpractical Any millowner would tell him that dhoties, for instance, would be very costly if each mill was a small unit consisting say of only 25 or 50 looms each. The cost of seperate operation and separate supervision would alone make the dhoties turned out prohibitive in price, with the result that Manchester would find India a very convenient and a permanent market with no competition at all to speak of.

Mr. Vaidya goes on to discuss the rights of private property, and so does the President, Dr. Munje. asks: "If anybody encroaches upon my field, digs a pit and if I go and fill it up can I be said to be causing an injury to the poacher." May I ask him who the poacher is in this case? The land on which the foundations are dug for the dam has already been bought by the Company; and if private property is to be respected, why should the Satyagrahis trespass on it and cause the Company an injury? Mr. Vaidya has answered Dr. Munje. He says: "A man has a right of private defence of property whether of himself or of another against mischief (with which we are here concerned) amongst other offences which may be committed by the offender even by an act affecting his own property." Would the Company be wrong in excercising such a right?

Mr. Vaidya denies that the Mavlas willingly accepted compensation. "They were frightened into accepting it." In my last letter, Sir, I tried to show that the Mavlas have been frightened into *refusing* it. Incidentally, he also talks of the submerging of 54 villages and the eviction of 12,000 people. Mr. Tairsee and Mr. Bharucha have said that the figures are 28 villages and 5,000 people.

Dr. Munje talks of the "eccentric and unbalanced development" of the industri side of the country, which is but an "apish imitation." I have tried to show already how far the country stands in need of industrial development if only to mitigate the horrors of famines. To talk of unbalanced development when 80 per cent. of our people living on the land and but a fraction of them live on industries is indeed "eccentric." Dr. Munje further says that the injuction of Non-violence "has been scrupulously observed by the Mulshi Satyagrahis." A friend of mine, an officer of the Company's auditors, has just informed me that last week when he went on an inspection to Mulshi with two Tata Officers, they were very nearly in danger of loosing their lives. Stones were placed on the railway lines in anticipation of the approach of their trolley, and even spikes sunk in the ground. Dr. Munje asserts that there is in the Satyagrahis no "malice or hatred in respect of the opponents." Who then was responsible for this malice and hatred which attempted to endanger the lives of men who were only going to Mulshi to do their duty?

The second of the resolutions passed at the Conference stated among other things that "the disappearance of these fertile lands would make Maharashtra more and more dependent for its food-staffs." have taken the trouble of ascertaining what exactly the facts are in this respect. The Company have said that the rice lands going to be submerged are about 3583 acres out of the 13,251 acres which produce rice in Mulshi Petha. I find from Government reports that the average area under rice cultivation in the whole of the Deccan during the last five years was approximately 275,000 acres, the out-turn of which was 21,00,000 cwt. On that basis the area to be submerged in Mulshi would be producing at present about 27,000 cwts., which is a little over one per cent. of the total out-turn of rice in the Deccan. But one might reasonably take into account the *other* food-grains that the Deccan also produces, in which case, the submergence of 3583 acres at Mulshi would mean a fractional loss to the total out-turn of food-grains in the Deccan. And if it is granted that the 5,000 Mavlas who are evicted will grow food-grains in another part of the valley,—for if they do not choose to work for the Company either as labourers or as contractors, they will cultivate other lands elsewhere,—the loss to Maharashtra, in the cultivation of food-grains, by the flooding of the Mulshi valley would be a far smaller fraction still. On the other hand, we might take into account the fact that new lands are being and will be brought into cultivation by the Irrigation Schemes of the Government, and old lands improved, in which case there would hardly be any loss at all to the sum total. And I am assuming that Maharashtra is and will be entirely self-sufficient in its needs of food-staffs and the other necessaries of life.

Nothing is easier than to make random statements in a matter of this kind. And this particular statements was endrosed by the "All-Maharashtra Mulshi Conference."

—Yours, etc.

Yours, etc.

"OBSERVER."

Bombay, June 15.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue, "Observer" writes: "And I understand that Government have already declared it as their policy, that under no circumstances would licence be given to a Power Company to flood any valley which they considered was capable of development by irrigation for agricultural purposes." Have the Government *already* declared this policy of theirs? Is this declaration prior to "Observer's" writing or prior to the Tata's Mulshi Deal? If it is the former, is it not now the clear duty of Government to beat a hasty retreat and put an end to arrest and imprisonment of the poor and innocent at Mulshi? If it is former, how then did the Government accord their sanction to the Tata House for this venture? Is the Mulshi Valley not "capable of development by irrigation for agricultural purposes"? I wish the Director of Publicity Bureau takes up this indirect challenge and gives his reply to each of the above queries separately.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, June 9.

KANDAWGLAY MOSQUE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 14.

The Local Government notify that fresh report has been called for on the matter of the Kandawglay Mosque the threatened demolition of which as part of the improvement scheme led to the protest meetings.

Some prominent Muslim had apparently agreed to the erection of another mosque close by.

BHIWANI NEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, June 12.

Some attempts are being made to take revenge on all active workers of the Congress and the Khilafat. The *khadar* programme has been undertaken in the villages. Shortly a very comprehensive scheme by which local weavers may be able to increase their output and be able to sell their cloth, will be undertaken. The sale of liquor is practically nil but opium and *charas* are still freely sold. The sale of foreign cloth is decreasing daily as could be seen from Octroi returns. Some complaints are also coming from small villages that begar is being again resorted to and corruption fast increasing.

Khadi was freely used in all marriages and all unnecessary expenses were cut off. The weather is again hot and there are no signs of rains. Prices of foodstuffs and fodder are rising.

CALCUTTA'S NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

The Government of Bengal have refused the application of the Corporation of Calcutta for an extension of time up to the 15th November next in connection with the submission of their report on the new Municipal Bill. The Government, however, have allowed the Corporation to submit their report by instalments, the part dealing with constitution to be submitted first. The Bill will be referred to a select committee at the next session of the Bengal Council which will commence on the 3rd of the next month.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

(From a Correspondent.)

AURANGABAD, June 16.

There is an interesting case now on the file of the Aurangabad Cantonment Police, instituted at the instance of Rev. W. Wyatt, the Superintending Missionary of the C. M. S., Aurangabad District. The Missionary seems to have arrived at a large deficit in the cash balance in his safe and handed over his clerk, one Mr. Simon, to the police on the charge of "criminal breach of trust" for the sum of Rs. 10 afterwards corrected to Rs. 6. The charge is based on an alleged "Confession" made to the reverend gentleman by the accused. The accused has obtained the services of Moulvi Asgar Ali of the Aurangabad bar and Mr. D. B. Thatte, B. A. LL. B. of Yeola to defend him in the Court and on the application of the defence counsel he has been released on bail.

Mr. Marjori Bank, Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, will proceed shortly to Simla to assist in the framing of the rules under the new Emigration Act.

Opinions of the Day.

Distinction Without a Difference.

The "Hindu":—In reply to a letter of a "Liberal but not of the Liberal Party," advocating the numerous claims of Sir Harcourt Butler to continue in office for one more lustrum. the "Leader" writes: "We are reminded that Sir Harcourt Butler has appointed both in Ministers from the Liberal Party, that one of them was the editor of this paper and that it is "somewhat of an irony that the attack on Sir Harcourt Butler should be launched by the Liberal League of Lucknow and should be supported by the present editor of the "Leader." The principles and the conscience of Liberal Party, weak as they may be regarded by a certain class of Indian politicians, cannot be purchased—we do not insinuate that there was any such design on His Excellency's part—by the appointment as Ministers of members of the Liberal Party or by any Government patronage, and they cannot abandon them where public interests are involved." It is clear from the above that there is some differenct between the "Liberal *not* of the Liberal Party" and one "of the Liberal Party," although it is a bit that while the former will sacrifice "principles and conscience" in order to be grateful, the other will sacrifice them, only when the interests involved are *not* public, but selfish?

The Prince in Egypt.

The "Swarajya":—The Prince will carry home bitter reminiscences of his visits to Egypt and India. To have driven under cover of a solid phalanx of khaki, with numerous protection posts guarding the route and the constabulary searching anxiously the pockets of the few visitors that had gathered to see the Prince pass, is certainly mortifying to the pride of a member of a Royal House. Reuter in one of his cryptic messages says that King Faud drove in a closed car. Even a cat may look at a King! But in unfree Egypt, the King himself cannot look even at his own subjects. The boycott in India and in Egypt point to one lesson, that there is something radically at fault in both the administrations. The estrangement of the people from the Government is complete. Lord Allenby and his co-adjutors egged on by the junkers at Whitehall, have brought the British name into contemptible disrepute in Egypt. In free Egypt or India there would have been no disturbed atmosphere and the visit need not have been so safeguarded by rifle and sword.

Mr. Sastri's Mission.

"Amrit Bazar Patrika":—It is reported that Mr. Shastri has accepted "White Australia" as a settled fact. Sir Sankaran has expressed in a recent speech his acceptance of White Kenya a "settled fact." Australia is a self-governing country and what she decides is a "settled fact" which none—not even a "representative" from India can unsettle Kenya is a crown colony—and as such all "facts" before being "settled" are subject to being unsettled by the colonial office. Mr. Churchill's announcement that the high tablelands of Kenya should be exclusively reserved for the Whites and that this is a "final" decision "not intended to be departed from" has been magnanimously supported and accepted by Sir Sankaran Nair. Who is a greater success for pleading India's cause—Mr. Shastri or Sir Sankaran. We are disposed to back the latter as his acceptance being made and announced from India has not cost her another sixty thousand—the amount voted to the former for a similar purpose which necessitated a voyage to Australia and will need another perhaps to Canada.

Progressive Tibet.

The "Bengalee":—So, even Tibet has grown anxious in these days to come into line with progressive countries. For centuries, Tibet has been a veiled land tied to old world associations and keenly resentful of penetration from outside. The affairs of that strange land of monastic ritualism, magic, wizardry and romance are still enveloped in obscurity. So long, she had given the widest berth to foreign travellers and Western institutions, and did not take kindly even to the railway, the telegraph, and other devices for annihilating the distance of time and space and removing the differences between man and man. It is interesting to note that Tibet has now outlived this spirit of isolation, which so long kept her, though in the world, still out of it. We are told that the Tibetan Government have now requisitioned the Government of India for the services of an educational officer who is to advice on the best methods of promoting the study of English and western science generally amongst the Tibetans. This is highly satisfactory news, and furnishes an eloquent commentary on the fact how the new spirit is working even in the land of the Lamas. That Tibet is anxious for education in the literature and science of the West is a piece of news which will put heart into every Asiatic for education. It is reported that the Tibetan Government has already introduced the teaching of English in the schools at Gyantse, Shigatse and Lhassa. This shows that the Tibetans are at last really getting anxious to assimilate the best features fo Western education for their advancement as a nation. A short time ago, this would have been unthinkable. Asia is wakening up to a sense of continental consciousness at a rate of speed which bids fair to startle even the boldest social adventurers of the West.

Padroado.

Apropos of the Andheri meeting of East Indian Catholics held to protest against the Padroado, the "Bombay East Indian" writes:—It was a living demonstration of what East Indians, if once determined, can do and achieve when their prestige is concerned. We are glad to learn that never before was the Community so wide awake to her responsibilities and degraded condition, as she is now; the Community has to her utter disappointment discovered that she has been cajoled and fooled in the past, softsoaped, patted, and lu'lla-bied'like innocent babes into a narcotic sleep, from which she has now recovered and discovered that it was all a dream—a pleasant dream indeed, a fond delusion, a charming deception, but alas! a horrible reality stared at her face. She was always in the past under the impression that all was well with her; that her children were big landed proprietors, possessed of extensive fields, large houses, productive of wealth and luxury; that their cattle kept their kettle boiling for them every day. And so they ate, drank, and made themselves merry; they slept a long long sleep; her sister Communities were meanwhile awfully busy, laughing in their sleeves at the easily duped sister of the soil; till at last they stole a march over her; and has to-day taken rapid strides in the field of education. Fortunately, though rather late, yet not too late to mend, the community has made a bold stand now, and in one united voice, with one heart, and one mind, has made once for all an iron determination to strike and strike hard with the sharp axe of co-operation at the root of all the evils that obsess her.

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BOMBAY MARKET

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

June 16.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27/0/6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27/1/6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 94/15/0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 94/9/0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/32.
On London:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/16.
Bank buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 3/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 19/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 5/8.
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 323.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 343.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 333.
On Japan:—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 165.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 160.
On Hongkong:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 204.
On Shaighai:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282.
On Singapore:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180.
On New York:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 349.
London Gold ready—sh. 92-4.
London Silver ready—d. 36.
London Silver forward—d. 36.
Tone of silver.—
Quite—Steady. India sold, China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 4.47 1/4.
French Exchange—Frcs. 50.60.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 54.10.
Italian Exchange—88.20.
German Exchange—Mrks. 1390.
Prague Exchange Krons. 233.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100/4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103/12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

FINANCE.

Bank rate is down to 5 per cent., and the cash balance is up by Rs. 170 Lakhs. Call money rate is about 4 per cent. Everything points to easy money as the stock of cotton on hand is likely to be small, and the clearance of imported merchandise has been good. Besides the Hessian market is improving on foreign buying; and in the slack months, July, August and September, money rates may be down to the same level as last year, about 3 per cent.

The Sterling loan issued in London by the Government of India is not likely to attract Indian buyers as the terms of the new Indian Rupee loan are more favourable. Besides this, one has to count the risk in exchange which fluctuates, hourly. We believe the loan will be a success in the London market, as also our Rupee loan here.

Exchange was steady round 1/3 1/2. On the higher basis there is inquiry for bullion imports, while at the lower level, bills show both in Calcutta and Bombay. The undertone of the market is good.

Gold was weak at the opening, but soon recovered and closes steady at Rs. 27. The stock is about six lakhs tolas and the off-take about 25,000 tolas a day.

Silver was a steady market for June delivery, but declined about 1½ per cent. later on as bulls were unloading. The "corner" for June has been averted by the transferring of silver bound for China to this market. At the close both June and July rates are nearly equal. The stock is estimated at about 2000 bars and the off-take about 40 bars (foreign bars.)

The Shanghai/London rate was 3/7 per tael Hongkong/London 2/7 per dollar and Japan-London 2/1 5/8 per yen.

SHARES.

The market during the week under review was well maintained and the rates are at the close, on nearly the same level as they were last week. The bull "coteries" continue their manipulations in favourite shares, i.e., in shares in which they have a large holding and the general market is heavily oversold. The monsoon, though late, seems to have started well and this gave fresh impetus to the bulls who commenced their buying ventures with vigour on Wednesday. On the following day there was a reaction, as is usual when there is a meeting of the committee. The market closes steady but very uncertain, as unless both Bulls and Bears follow the principle of give and take, there can be no solution to the endless troubles our market has been having since last two years.

We require an information bureau for the stock exchange to contradict the false reports that are spread in various newspapers from time to time by certain interested critics and die-hards. It has become of late the habit with critics to rush to newspapers and fire out any "cock and bull" story they hear from the bazars. As for instance, one writer says, that the Chairman and two directors abstained from voting and remained neutral. This is quite wrong. We hear that the chairman does not generally vote unless there is the position for giving his casting vote. The enthusiast goes on further and says that a director was appointed flouting the claim of a veteran and experienced old gentleman. We understand that the director, who was reappointed, resigned temporarily as he was away from Bombay for a few months. Under the old rules this is necessary, but we hope the new rules would settle such matters more efficiently. What we want the general public to do is to suggest some constructive proposals which would deal with the complicated affairs of the stock exchange, rather than criticise the managing committee for not appointing veterans or lawyers or agitators. We sincerely hope "reason" would prevail rather than Self-Interest, and once again we appeal to the general body of brokers to sanction such changes as would preserve both the honour and the stock exchange itself.

Market closed quiet but steady with limited business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1440, India 122, Central 37, Tata Bank 16/12 and Eastern 88.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700, Alliance 305n, Apollo 96/4, Birla Mills 90, Bombay Cotton 1275, By-Dyeing 1545, Bradbury 1080xd, Century 957/8, Cent-India 4980, Colaba Land 2670, Coorla 260xd, Crescent 632/8, Currimbhoy 1927/8, David 1847/8, Edw. Sassoon 555, Ind-Malwa 702/8, Jamshed Mfg. 480, Kastoorchand 980, Kohinoor 3540, Madhowji 520, Meyer Sassoon 335, New Great 967/8, Pabani 940, Pearls 1242/8, Phoenix 995, Planet 285, Shapurji 382/8, Simplex 1053/8, Swan 1200, Standard 2425, Swadeshi 5370, Tata Mill 1160xd and Vishnu Cotton 2550.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 555, Burma 572/8, B. Burma N. I. 170pr., Bt. Burma pet 9/8 B. Tramway 137/8, B. Flour 1450, B. Steam 250, Budi cement 41/8, Ind. Cement 306, Katni Ord. 287/8, Katni Defd. 1410, New India 22, Shivrajpur 34, Tata Iron Ord. 67/8, Tata Iron Defd. 263/8, Tata N. Ord. 50, Tata Iron N. Defd. 236, Tata Hydro 850, Tata Oil 57/8, and Scindia Steam 8/4.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name,	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation. to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance ..	100	100	.. Jan-Aug.	17%	280
Baroda ..	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial ..	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1440
„ Contributary ..	125		„		380
India ..	50	100	Jan-July	15%	122
Central ..	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	37
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	„	as. 10 16/12	xd.
Chartered Bank ..	£.5	£.5	Apr-Oct.	„	£.80
Eastern ..	£.5	£.10	„	„	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	S125	S125	„	48%	£.119
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2		„ „	15%	£22 1/2
Bank of Morvi ..	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dhotka ..	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Pratnij ..	500	500	„	912%	605
Amritsar Patty	100	100	„	9%	105
Central Provinces	100	100	„	6%	92
Chaparmukh Silghat ..	100	100	„	2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulna .. Bagirhat.	100	100	„	4%	108
Larkhana ..	100	100	„	4%	62
Mandhra Bhon ..	90	100	Feb-Aug.	„	58
Pachora Jamner ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	„	55
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	60
Sialkote Narowal ..	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	72
Sindh Light .	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley .	500	500	Mar-Sept.	„	585
Upper Sindh Light ..	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland ..	10	10	July	1-13-4	41/8
Bamankua ..	5	..	..	..	4
Central mining ..	10	..	..	..6%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17 1/2%	10
Katni Cement ord. ..	100	100	„	12	287/8
„ Defd ..	40	40	„	46	1380
Shivrajpur ..	10	10	„	4-0-4	34

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	270
Alliance cotton ..	100	100	„	„	305 n.
Appollo ..	50	..	„	„	98 4
Birla mills ..	100	..	„		90
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	1275
By. Dyeing ..	250	250	Mar-apr.	88	1545
Bradbury ..	250	250	„	185	1080xd
Bombay Industrial	100	100	„	18	75
Century ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	66	957/8
Cent. India .	500	500	May-Nov.	225	4980
Colaba Land	700	700	„	135	26 0
Coorla ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	„	260 xd
Crescent ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	88	632/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	„	110	122 /8
David ..	250	250	„	193	1847/8
Dawn ..	250	250	Jun-Dec.		1359
E. D. Sassoon United ..	7 1/2	10	„	as.8	5
Edward Sassoon, ..	200	200	May-Nov.	50	555
Elphinstone	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	170
Fazulbhoy ..	250	250	„	130	1440
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	152	2100
Globe ..	100	100	„	„	207/8
Gokak ..	100	100	„	„	235
Indian Bleaching	100	100	„	„	200
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct.	52	702/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	„	480 xd
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep	52	980
Khatao ..	100	100	„	„	600
Kilachand mill's ..	100	100	„	„	18
Kohinoor ..	500	500	„	151/4	3540
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	500	5100
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	100	„	28	263
Madhowji ..	500	500	„	„	520
Mathuradas	500	500	„	100	870
Maneckji Petit ..	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	335
Morarji ..	1000	1000	„	352	6800
New Great ..	200	200	„	79	967/8
New City ..	10	100	Apr-Oct.	„	710
Paban ..	250	250	„	99	940
Pearls ..	250	250	„	92	1242/8
Phoenix ..	100	100	Mar-Sep.	100	995
Premier ..	100	100	„	„	170
Planet ..	100	100	„	„	285
Presidency Mills ..	125	125	„	„	285
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	100	„	„	572/7
Shapurji ..	102	101	July	25	382/8
Sholapur ..	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	18 00 n.
Simplex ..	250	250	Jan-Dec.	6	1052/8
Standard ..	500	500	„	220	2425
Swan ..	250	250	oct.	162	1200
Swadeshi ..	5 0	500	Mar-Oct.	300	2370
Tata Mill ..	500	500	„	„	1100 xd.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	„	„	2550

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	„	1000	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	„	49	750
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	„	„	137/3
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	850

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock ..	102	123	„	152	555
B. Burma .. T. Corpo	125	125	„	25	572/8
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	„	10	170 pr,
By. Flour ..	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	14/9
Bt. Burma Pet ..			„Mar-Oct.	as 6.	9/4
By. Steam ..	250	250	Oct. Rs.	10/5	2/0
Kemp & Co. .	200		July.	20	140
Marcks ..	100		„	12	99
New India .. Insur. ..	25	250	„	„	22
Oriental Govt. Life ..	50	200	April	10%	350
Phillips	40		July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	52	959
Scindia Steam	30	50	„	„	8/4
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	67/8
Defd ..	20	20	Sept.	61/8	262/8
N. Ord. ..	75	75	„	„	50
N. Def ..	400	400	„	„	230
Tata Oil ..	100	100	„	„	57/8
Tabley Co.	5	50	Jan	„	720

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THE NATIONAL FILM Co.

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HAVE SCREENED THE LIFE STORY OF

KALIDASA

The Immortal Poet of India

A NEW DEPARTURE IN FILM PRODUCTION

So many interesting Stories are told of the life of KALIDASA—The Supernatural gift of the goddess Kali to the devout idiot of a Brahmin lad married to a princess of royal blood—her renunciation of the husband and the atonement for same are extremely touching. . . . . .

THE SEVEN VISIONS of the Seven Epics are Marvellously depicted

FIRST PRODUCTION AT THE

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Requisitions for the Kalidasa film will be booked in rotation

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in the Office or the Home

the best drink for all residents in hot countries—refreshing, invigorating and health-giving—and especially for all who go in for sport and athletic exercises, is

BARLEY WATER

made carefully from

ROBINSON'S 'Patent' BARLEY

according to the following

Recipe by Mr. H. HAMMOND, M.C.A. (formerly Chef de Cuisine, Bachelors' Club)—Put the outside peel of two lemons or limes into two quarts of water, add eight lumps of sugar, and boil for ten minutes. To this add two dessert-spoonfuls of Robinson's "Patent" Barley, previously mixed to a smooth paste with a little cold water. Continue to boil for five minutes and allow to cool. When cold strain off through fine muslin, and add ice and lemon juice to taste.

J. & J. COLMAN, Ltd., NORWICH, ENGLAND

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Do you suffer from indigestion, loss of appetite, pains or fulness after eating, flatulence, acidity, headaches, biliousness, or constipation? If so, take Mother Seigel's Syrup, and become one of the countless thousands of people who owe their good health and good spirits to this well-proved remedy of fifty years' repute.

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3. 1½ ton—38 H. P. ACASON TRUCKS. Speed 20 miles P. H.
3. 2 ton—35 H. P. BETHLEHEM „ „
5. 3½ ton—50 H. P. ACASON „ „ 16 „
1. 3½ ton—40 H. P. BETHLEHEM „ „ „
1. LIBERTY SIX Cylinder Sport model 45 H. P. CAR speed 80 miles per hour.
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General Manager,
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ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT
Always in stock in sizes of 1 to 100 B. H. P. either for A. C. or B. C. Circuits.
PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO.,
80, HOMJI STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Near Town Hall Gardens)
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MAHARASTRA AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—India owes a debt of gratitude to you for your powerful editorial of yesterday commenting on the proceedings of the Lucknow session of the A. I. C. C. After discussing at length the various phases of the present political situation in the country you touch upon a delicate but painful topic, namely, "the defection of the M.P.C.C. at a critical juncture like the present when every atom of national energy should be used in fulfilling the Congress programme." You remark, Sir, that "it is better that the country should know once for all to what extent it can count upon Maharastra for the furtherance of the national policy." It would appear that, before the line quoted above was written by you, you did not see the report of the proceedings of the Mulshi Conference held last Saturday in Bombay, for in that report there is something like a clear declaration of the future policy of Maharastra in connection with the present political struggle in the country. Here are Dr. G. Deshmuk's words as reported in the "Chronicle" of yesterday:—

"Dr. G. Deshmuk said they had all come to the Conference because a great and vital principle was involved in the struggle and on the solution of that question depended their future conduct with Government in their struggle for freedom."

Verily, the great and vital principle of non-violent Satyagraha is involved in the Mulshi struggle, and, Dr Deshmuk submits, upon its success or failure will depend their support or otherwise of the present Congress Programme chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi. What we have to infer from the above is that, in the opinion of Dr. Deshmuk, the Mulshi struggle is a more important factor than the attainment of Swaraj at the earliest possible moment, and if, by the adoption of Satyagraha, they do not succeed in Mulshi, that will be sufficient ground for the Maharastrians to discredit the present Congress Programme and declare to the country and to the world the impotency of N.C.O. as a weapon in political warfare. Here, Sir, is a frank declaration of policy and you can more or less gauge to what extent you and the country can count upon Maharastra for the furtherance of the national policy. It is to be regretted that they very same attitude is maintained by the worthy President of the Conference who, in a well-balanced and ponderous peroration, dogmatises and asserts that "the Mulshi Satyagraha is, in its wider sense, a kind of Congress work itself with higher potentiality as regards its consequences and its effect upon the nation than the bald Constructive Programme of the Congress." If this is not an open defiance of the Congress policy, I wonder what else it is!

What I want to maintain in this article is that the Mulshi Peta struggle is second only in importance when compared with the greater struggle of the Congress in its endeavour to emancipate the country from the trammels of a soul-less bureaucracy. It is known to all of us that under the Swaraj Government such an outrageous scheme as that of the Tatas' is absolutely impossible, and if the Maharastrians do realise this fact, my sincere request to them at the present critical juncture is to concentrate on the constructive programme of the Congress with a view to attain Swaraj with the least possible delay, while, of course, carrying on side by side the Satyagraha campaign against the Tatas.

According to the 4th resolution of the Mulshi Conference the new programme of Satyagraha is to continue for three years and, therefore, according to Dr. Deshmuk and his adherents, their future conduct with the Government in their struggle for freedom will be decided upon after the expiration of three years when by the result of their experiment they can more or less judge for themselves the potency or otherwise of Non-violent Satyagraha as a political weapon. But what will be the state of India after three years? Will she still be carrying on her constructive programme? or will she be a free nation? Let Maharastra pause and ponder before she takes any rash or hasty step. I want the Maharastrians to feel that it is not in the success of the Mulshi struggle the future of India is involved, but, on the other hand, *it is in the entire success of the Congress that the fate of Mulshi itself depends.*

But let not Maharastra misunderstand me. My love and sympathy for the cause of the Mavlas remain unflagged. My only objection is that they should give such an undue prominence to the Mulshi struggle as to sacrifice the higher and more vital interests of the country at the alter of Mulshi. India is our mother and Mulshi, India's child; both are in distress and the cries of both are plaintive; but let Maharastra understand that *it is in the deliverance of the mother that depends the deliverance of the child.*—Yours, etc.

C. K. S.

Bombay, June 13.

ISLAMIA DARUL-ULOOM, PANCHGANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For a long time past I cherished a desire to visit the Islamic Darul-Uloom of Panchgani, but somehow or other my desire remained unfulfilled. It was, however, on the 30th May last that by a coincidence of happy circumstances I, for the first time, came in contact with the teachers and students of the said Institution at Mr. Hussainbhai Abdullabhai Laljee's residence at Mahableshwar, where they had all gathered together to enjoy their Id. I am told that similar gatherings are held every year and that the boys and the teachers are brought from Panchgani to Mahableshwar just for a change. I spent the whole day with the students, chatting and playing cricket and hockey with them. They all looked happy and cheerful. And it was really a pleasure to move in their company. My own honest experience is that I felt younger by at least 10 years. Some respected gentlemen staying at the station were also present. The Hon. Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah also graced the occasion.

Before the morning meal was served all those present assembled in the Hall where poems were recited in Urdu, Gujrati, Marathi and English. Diologues were also held. The National Song of Dr. Iqbal made a profound impression. Prizes were distributed. It was followed by a short speech by the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Hussain, who dwelt on the unique brotherhood of Islam and the importance of knowledge. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that from amongst the students of Islam Darul-Uloom traders, politicians, councillors, engineers and ministers would rise. Perhaps all liked the Khan Bahadur's speech. I alone was disappointed. Why did he stop at that? Why did he not soar higher and add that Prime-Ministers, Governors' Generals and Admirals would be produced from amongst them? However, leaving aside my personal feelings, the small function ended beautifully.

After the breakfast the boys again took to games, and at about five o'clock they all took tea and left for Panchgani. The sight was worth seeing. All the young citizens, some thirty or forty of them had huddled together in a motor car and they perhaps liked being crammed up. We thought that they were uncomfortable. But from the resounding cheers that flowed from the motor car when it left it appeared that we were mistaken.

Next day I seized the opportunity of going to Panchgani along with Mr. Hussenbhai and the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah; we were shown round all the rooms and dormitories, playing ground and other things. The School Engineer, Mr. Lele, an old energetic Hindu gentleman was there, to explain the architectural schemes under construction. Late in the evening we returned to Mahableshwar.

The School is still in its infancy, and consequently the number of boys is small. But much spade work has already been accomplished. The school finances are in a sound condition, and the millionaires who are running the institution are a guarantee against any financial crisis at least. The buildings will be completed probably by the end of this year, but the urgent necessity is that of teachers, who may be prepared to devote their life-time to the service of the school and the community. The present staff consists of four or five teachers only and every effort is, therefore, needed to have a fully equipped staff, as early as possible. I hope that young Mussalmans desirous to do some really solid work for their community would rush forward. They must remember that the School is situated in the best place possible and that the School finances are quite sound. In short everything that goes to make a school a healthy institution, is there; only earnest and energetic men are the thing needed.

Everybody who hears Mr. Hussainbhai, whill never fail to agree with him. His idea in starting this institution is to provide healthy education for the sons of millionaires so that they may be able to live a really useful life afterwards both for themselves and for their community. Thus equipped they will prove all the more useful when they grow young and take charge or their various concerns. I was glad to see that the boys are not too European in their dress, thoughts and ways of life.

I lamented the circumstances in which some of the earliest teachers were forced to go. I have warned the Secretaries not to make it another Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay where some 42 teachres were either dismissed or compelled to leave the school within the course of 3 years. Any how I have brought it to the notice of the Secretaries that autocracy must cease and I am glad to receive their assurance on this point.

One point more and then I finish. There are about 12 Trustees, most of whom, am sorry to remark do not take any active interest. The whole affair is thus managed by 2 or 3 gentlemen. This story is the same all over India, namely, that the Secretaries or Trustees exist only in name *or nam ke waste*. This lamentable state of affairs must end and the gentlemen who have pledged themselves to do some good turn to the Institution started by them must help it in every possible way till the end of their earthly pilgrimage, and never shirk the silent work of which the reward is with God alone.—Yours, etc.

Z. A. BARNI.

Poona, June 13.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Suggestions are coming from Congress Committees for election of the President of the next Congress should propriety govern the decision, the name of Mr. C. R. Das ought to be unanimously adopted. He was elected to preside over the Ahmedabad Congress and was arrested within a few days of the sessions. We only owe him that he be elected to preside over the next sessions.

If other names are to be suggested, Mr. Horniman's ought to be one. He is an individual who has suffered for his country of adoption more than three years' transportation. That is what his forced habitation in England amounts to. Both by his work and by his suffering he has deserved this honour. If at all the other provinces want to do honour to Maharashtra, they have a better Maratha to select in Mr. K. P. Khadilkar who has shown his unflinching devotion to the constructive programme of the Congress both as the President of the Pen Session of the M. Provincial Conference and as the editor of the popular Marathi daily, viz., "Lokmanya". He is a bit too insular and hence not wellknown outside Maharastra. He does, however, represent Maharashtra far better than anybody else.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

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ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

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Glaxo
The Super-Milk

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Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, London & New Zealand.

ZAM-BUK the magical skin remedy is obtainable of all chemists and medicine vendors throughout India and the East. Price Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 (large family size).

ACHING, inflamed, tired feet cause misery to thousands. Zam-Buk is a real boon, for it soon banishes hot-weather foot troubles.

After washing the feet, Zam-Buk should be freely rubbed over the soles, insteps, ankles and toes. It's pure herbal juices purify and stimulate the pores. Chafed and tender skin is instantly soothed and strengthened; hard growths are softened and peel away, while the pain of corns and bunions ceases.

Zam-Buk cures hot, swollen, sweating feet and galled toes.

If raw sores have broken out this soothing Zam-Buk gives quick relief, prevents blood-poison, and ensures perfect healing.

Insist on ZAM-BUK and refuse useless ointments and imitations.

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Moderate in Price and Best in durability

If you once try cloth of

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You will decide on always purchasing the goods of that mills.

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We also prepare goods according to the designs given us, and get the yarn spun as per sample.

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(BEST AT LOW PRICES.)

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Rs. 6-8.

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Height 10 ins.
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No. 004.
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Height raised, 16 ins.
Rs. 10-8.

The most carefully designed Jacks offered for the Ford and other light weight cars.
Used as standard equipment by the Ford Motor Co. No complicated screws, chains, bolts or springs. Only four working parts.
Quick-acting and absolutely safe. Capacity 2,000 lbs. each Jack.

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Our offer however, of Rs. 5,000- for the best correct solution, will still remain open, and will not close before the end of the current year.

We might mention that we have given several clues to the solution, at various times, in our Newspaper Advertisements ; and that anyone who reads them carefully should have little difficulty in sloving the problem.

Please note that no correspondence will be entered into with any competitors, but the prize will be awared for what we consider the BEST CORRECT SOLUTION, we being the only and final judges.

AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,

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LATE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

STEPS TO PERPETUATE HIS MEMORY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 15.

At a meeting held at the Council Hall yesterday evening at which a large gathering of friends and admirers of His Highness the late Maharaja of Kolhapur were present, it was resolved to raise public subscriptions in order to commemorate in a suitable manner the public services rendered to the Mahrattas and the backward communities of the Presidency by the late Shri Sahu Chatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur. The proceedings wetre for the most part in Mahratti. The Chief of Maisal explained the object with which the meeting had been called. After this the young chief of Akelkote proposed and Hon. Mr. E. H. Jaffer seconded that H. H. the Mahraja of Devas senior should take the chair. H. H. Sir Tukajee Puar in the course of his speech as chairman paid a warm tribute to the late Mahraja of Kolhapur. From conversations he had with leading citizens in Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur and from the letters since received from other centres, he had gathered that there existed unanimous desire among friends and sympathisers of the late Maharaja, to commemorate his services to the community not only with a life size statue of the late Maharaja in Poona, but also by founding a central institution for furthering the objects which the late Maharaja had in view and for which he worked throughout his life. For this double object, the test of their sincerity would obviously lie in the response given to the call for funds, but he hoped soon to be in a position to ask H. E. Sir George Lloyd to lay the foundation stone of the memorial. A number of speakers who proposed and seconded the resolutions spoke in warm terms of praise of the late Maharaja.

The subscriptions announced at the meeting amounted to Rs. 27,000. Several ruling chiefs sent telegrams expressing their sympathy with the objects of the meeting and regretting their inability to attend.

HOTEL KEEPERS' LIABILITIES

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT DECISION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

At the Allahabad High Court Justices Gokul Prasad and Ryves have delivered an important judgment of the liability of hotel keepers in India for loss of goods of their guests. Mr. Lameren visited the Civil and Military Hotel, Cawnpore, some time in 1918 and while at dinner thieves entered his room by back doors which were kept, it was alleged, in a very bad condition in spite of rpeated warnings, and Mr. Lameran was robbed of property worth some Rs. 3,500. The lower court held that the hotel proprietors were liable and decreed the suit for for Rs. 3,000. On appeal by the hotel proprietors their Lordships were of opinion that English Law could not be applied here as the conditions of life and circumstances were not the same as in England and held the hotel keepetr was in the same position as bailff as defined in the Indian Contract Act and was bound to take as much care for safety of property of his guests as a man of ordinary prudence would take of his own goods. As the District Judge of Cawnpore on remand from the High Court had found negligence on the part of the defendants, their appeal was dismissed.

DACOITY TRIAL AT MEERUT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

An interesting case is reported from Meerut where 28 men are under trial for dacoity. According to the confession of Ram Singh, an ex-soldier, the members of the gang were composed mainly of Mahomedans and Gujaraties of Mowna Tahsil, in which non-cooperation has obtained a considerable hold. In the latter part of 1921 it was thought that "Gandhi Raj" was shortly coming. They considered they would be wise to encourage its advent by showing contempt for law and by working up a state of affairs in which there would no such thing as absconding. Offenders and everyone would do exactly as they liked. They also realised they would be wise to loot as much and as quickly as possible and before looting became general they would be pioneers of the new era. According to Ram Singh the gang carried out their intentions with marked success for some months committing about 20 dacoities till they were arrested. The special features of these dacoities were whenever the gang encountered an armed policeman they used to beat him till he promised to resign his service.

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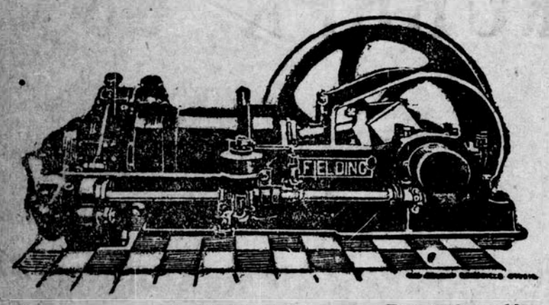

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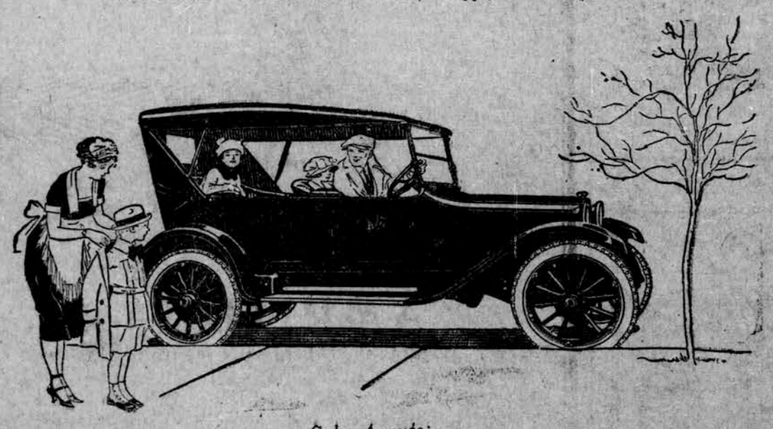

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